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MIRSKIY STRESSES USSR'S 'RESPONSIBLE' APPROACH ON EUROMISSILES

LD151035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences, Z. Mirskiy article: "Responsiblity for the Fate of Detente"]

[Text] Continuing their commentary on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Alma-Ata speech, political and public figures in the West and the mass media pay great attention to the fact that it confirmed the Soviet Union's new proposals for talks on questions concerning medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe and the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Various commentaries are being published about this. Many of them stress the constructive nature of the Soviet proposals, aimed at preserving and deepening the relaxation of international tension. Others contain all sorts of false judgments and even blatant anti-Soviet attacks. Thus, the U.S. paper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR assures it's readers quite seriously that the Soviet proposals are merely a "tactical ruse" whose aim is to "disunite the Western allies even further."

A special place is occupied by Western commentaries, whose authors present matters as though the Soviet Union has taken alarm at the "hard line" of Washington and NATO and having encountered it, has been forced to retreat.

What can be said of such "conclusions"?

Of course, the Soviet Union did not submit its new proposals under the influence of illusory "fright", as some people in the West would like to depict it. Our country does not belong in the timorous category at all. "We are not encroaching on anyone's territory nor interfering in anyone's internal affairs," Comrade Brezhnev said in his 29 August speech. "But we shall always know how to stand up for our rights and legitimate interests.

"Our valiant armed forces have all that is necessary to rebuff any aggressor."

So, the people who regard the USSR's high sense of responsibility for international and European peace and the restraint ensuing from this as a sign of weakness are making a mistake.

It cannot be said that all this has not been understood and assessed at its true value in the United States and Western Europe especially in connection with the new Soviet proposals. Thus, J. Anderson, the independent U.S. presidential candidate, who recently visited a number of West European countries, made a highly characteristic admission on this score. "The assertion," he said, "that having armed ourselves to the teeth, we will bring the Soviet Union to its knees and force it to admit that it ranks second in the military sphere and only after this will we sit down at the negotiating table, seems to most European leaders a completely unrealistic course of action."

It should be emphasized most definitely that the Soviet Union has not abandoned its previously expressed opinion that canceling or suspending the implementation of NATO's December (1979) decision on deploying "Eurostrategic weapons" would be the best basis for talks on medium-range missiles. However, in view of the NATO countries' reluctance to take this sensible step, the USSR displaying tremendous concern about the fate of detente, put forward at the beginning of July a new alternative for solving the problem. Essentially the Soviet Union expressed readiness to begin talks with the United States and NATO in the context of the state of affairs which has already taken shape.

However, at talks on medium-range nuclear missiles there must also be a simultaneous and organically linked discussion of the question of U.S. forward-based facilities located in Western Europe and targeted against the territory of the USSR and of the other socialist countries. These comprise 400 U.S. F-4 and F-111 fighter-bombers stationed at European bases and about 300 combat aircraft operating from aircraft carriers cruising in European waters and other types of armaments equipped with nuclear warheads.

This is the first condition. The second is that accords on the question of nuclear missiles in Europe reached at negotiations may be implemented only after ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

As for the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, in order to break the deadlock they have reached through the fault of the West, the Soviet Union proposed at the first stage a reduction of U.S. forces by 13,000 men and of Soviet forces by 20,000 men. Taking into account the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 Soviet soldiers which was completed by 1 August 1980, the total reduction of Soviet troops in central Europe would amount to 40,000 as against 13,000 U.S. servicemen.

Such are the new proposals of the USSR. They are evidence of the good will of the USSR. They confirm the truth of L.I. Brezhnev's words, uttered on 30 June at a luncheon in honor of FRG Federal Chancellor Schmidt: "In a realistic policy there can be no impasse situations unless of course they are created artificially."

Now, as they say, the ball is in the West's court, where, according to official statements, the new Soviet initiatives are being studied. What the result will be, whether the West will respond to Moscow's proposals or, as has happened repeatedly in the past, military detente will be obstructed once again, only the future can tell. But there are things which we must talk about right now in most definite terms.

The fact that the NATO countries and primarily the United States have been studying the new Soviet proposals for a very long time already, cannot fail to attract attention. The impression is created that any reply is being intentionally delayed. Why? Obviously to play for time and present the USSR and the Warsaw Pact with the fait accompli of U.S. and NATO military supremacy. For, while the Soviet proposals are being "studied", the Pentagon and NATO are not sitting idly by but are feverishly pursuing military preparations.

To get an idea of the scale of these, suffice it to remember President Carter's Directive No 59, which legalized the U.S. "new nuclear strategy"; the plans for military construction on NATO's "northern flank" aimed at turning Denmark and Norway into bases for aggression against the USSR; the rescinding of restrictions on building large warships in the FRG; the NATO "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers with the participation of over 300,000 servicemen; and much, much more.

This militarist activity in combination with the delayed response to the Soviet proposals is assessed by many representatives of the Western public as the de facto unwillingness of Washington and NATO to negotiate on questions of military detente. U.S. Professor, (G.) Parsons, thinks, for example, that the USSR's constructive initiatives "do not suit U.S. aggressive circles for they deal a blow to U.S. plans for further militarization of the European Continent." But it is, after all, precisely for this reason that it is so important for these initiatives to be examined and for the talks proposed by the USSR to take place as soon as possible. It is impossible not to agree with the opinion expressed by the French paper LE MONDE, which said: "If we wish to dispel the storm clouds which are building up on the horizon and save mankind from the third world-wide deluge this century, we must not waste time. We must negotiate with the Soviet Union."

We can confidently assert that the new Soviet proposals are not a tactical device. They are based on the Leninist principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. It is precisely this policy--which arises from the very nature of socialism--that determines the constant and very great responsibility for international peace which the Soviet Union demonstrates.

In laying the foundations of the policy of peaceful coexistence, V.I. Lenin stressed in particular that "we dare not and must not give governments (of the capitalist West--Z.M.) the opportunity to hide behind an uncompromising attitude on our part.... Issuing ultimatums will only make our enemies' position easier."

The Soviet Union even now cannot fail to take account of this Leninist instruction when examining the problems of militarry detente in general and the question of nuclear missiles in Europe. By introducing new compromise proposals on this question, the USSR not only has not "retreated" but on the contrary in actual fact has dealt a serious blow to NATO's calculations on avoiding talks and thereby on obtaining grounds for continuing the arms race and fueling tension.

G. Chicherin, a most distinguised diplomat of the Leninist school, wrote that Soviet diplomacy "sees as its main task not current stratagems but building its policy on the fundamental principles of the historical process." One of these basic principles is socialism's responsibility for the fate of peace, for the fate of European detente. "We do not conceal the fact," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "that we see detente as the way toward the creation of more favorable conditions for peaceful socialist and communist building. This only confirms that socialism and peace are indivisible. And when we are reproached with this it is difficult to resist the thought that those who do so are unsure as to whether capitalism is capable of existing without resorting to aggression and threats of arms..." The Soviet Union has already repeatedly demonstrated its responsibility, as a great socialist power, for peace and to the world. Through the efforts, primarily of the land of soviets, at the junction of the sixties and seventies, the way was paved for relaxation of tension in Europe and in relations with the United States. And if for Europe the seventies were years of detente and of economic and cultural cooperation among countries and peoples, this was primarily because the Soviet Union approached the cause of detente itself and its own obligations connected with this complex and very difficult matter with a responsible attitude of the highest degree.

Thus, the new Soviet proposals to the West are not dictated by the short-term situation and of course not by an absence of opportunity to counter Washington's and NATO's "tough line" with a "tough line" of its own. They are dictated by the greatest sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union and of real socialism for the preservation of peace for the earth's people and for their life and labor.

CONGRESSMEN SEND LETTER TO CARTER ON DIRECTIVE 59

LD111313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Legislators Concerned"]

[Text] New York, 7 September--A group of members of the House of Representatives has sent the White House a letter sharply critical of Presidential Directive 59.
The letter states that the adoption of the doctrine of limited nuclear war "would mean the end of the arms control process."

The legislators warn the President that the so-called "counterforce strategy" will inevitably lead to a new twist in the strategic arms race and, primarily, to the accelerated building of an "enlarged" version of the MX nuclear missile complex and the creation of costly new ABM and civil defense systems.

"We believe that a change in the direction of this strategy cannot take place without prior consultation with the secretary of state, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and also Congress," the letter states. In this connection the legislators demanded that J. Carter defer the implementation of Directive 59 until a detailed and comprehensive study is made, including on Capitol Hill, of the advisability of adopting the new nuclear strategy.

The American legislators' letter reflects the growing concern of many politicians and public figures occasioned by the White House's dangerous and shortsighted decision.

SOVIET DELEGATE DISCUSSES NUCLEAR TALKS RESULTS

LD091002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The second conference held to study the working of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty has ended in the Palace of Nations in Geneva. Delegates from over 70 countries attended. The results of this important international forum were commented upon by Ivan Georgiyevich Morozov, head of the Soviet delegation and deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on the Use of Atomic Power in an interview with our Geneva correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy.

[Begin recording] The second conference held to examine the working of the Treaty on Nuclear Nonproliferation has proved to be an important stage in the work aimed at strengthening the movement directed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. The conference has carried out a great deal of useful work. A detailed and far-reaching study of all the aspects of the working of the treaty was carried out. During the debate emphasis was laid on the necessity for reaching definite results in the field of the limitation of armaments and of disarmament. The delegates to the conference received with great satisfaction the message of greetings sent by L. I. Brezhnev to the participants of the conference. The delegates realized the importance and the topicality of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union on disarmament. An important place in the debate was taken by issues of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and necessity for the development of international cooperation in that sphere. [end recording]

OPENING OF 35th UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD162240 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 16 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes report:

The 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly started its work here today. It is attended by delegations from more than 150 states. The session was opened by the president of the previous session of the General Assembly, Salim Ahmed Salim.

The session will sum up the results of the political developments in the world in the past year. Its decisions will serve as the foundation for struggle in the international arena for relaxation of tension, for curbing the arms race, for consolidation of cooperation and the spirit of mutual understanding between peoples. Exactly such issues, thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, are in the center of the session's agenda which includes a total of 125 items.

The discussion of these problems assumes a particular topicality now that the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and oppression seek to aggravate the situation, to escalate the arms race, to plunge the world back to the "cold war" times. Offsetting these forces, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries remain true to the course of consolidation of detente, they stand for transition to real disarmament, for continuation and deepening of the political dialogue between states which belong to different social systems.

The Soviet initiatives to be discussed by the session open up a possibility of attaining positive results in the sphere of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament. One of the most important of these is the proposal on prohibition of the development of new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction. The previous session highly appraised that idea, but negotiations on putting that idea into life have not yet opened because of the obstructionist stand of other nuclear powers.

The Soviet program of limitation of the arms race includes also such initiatives as conclusion of a treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear tests, adoption of concrete measures on nuclear non-proliferation. The Soviet Union, especifically, proposed tc elaborate an international convertion on strengthening the guarantees of security of the non-nuclear states and also an agreement "on non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of the states which have no nuclear weapons at present."

Considered once again within the framework of the current session will be the question of negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments. The 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly called for the earliest ratification of the Salt II treaty, which is postponed through the guilt of the United States.

The session will also discuss such practicable steps to lessen the danger of war as conclusion of a convention on prohibition of chemical weapons, a treaty on prohibition of radiological weapons.

Received with profound interest in circles of the international community was the new Soviet proposal--to include into the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly session the item "on historical responsibility of the states for preservation of the nature of the earth for the living and coming generations".

The situation in "hot points" of the planet, primarily in the Middle East, is among the most acute and burning problems which are to be discussed.

Reflected in the course of the discussion on this problem will be the results of last summer's special extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestinian issue, which clearly recorded the right of the Palestinian people to have an independent state of their own, and categorically turned down the way of separate deals, American-way, which leads to an impasse.

The session will pay much attention to the question of abolition of the vestiges of the system of colonialism in the south of the African Continent in the spirit of the historic declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples, which was adopted on the initiative of the USSR. The delegates will also discuss problems of restructuring international economic relations on an equitable, democratic foundation.

At the first plenary meeting, Rudiger von Wechmar (FRG) was elected president of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. In his speech, he emphasized that the peoples of the world are fully determined to save the coming generations from the threat of war. I hope, he said, that we shall take resolute steps in ensuring security and disarmament, that we shall express once again support for the SALT II treaty, advocate new efforts to restrain the arms race, and that the session will make its contribution to the policy of detente.

The UN membership was granted to the 154th state--Saint Vincente and Grenadines, former British colonly in the Caribbean Sea. The young African Republic of Zimbabwe became the 153rd UN member at the special session of the UN General Assembly, which was held here late in August.

Question of Kampuchean Representation

LD151952 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The question of the Kampuchean people's just representation at the United Nations Organisation is taking on a particular urgency now in view of the forthcoming 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York. On the eve of the session, Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), sent a message to the U.N. secretary general and to the president of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It is emphasised in the message that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is, de jure and de facto, the sole genuine and legitimate representative of Kampuchea. The message conveys a request to take all necessary measures to do away with the unlawful and inadmissible presence of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique at the United Nations and to return Kampuchea's seat to its sole and genuine representative--the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It is well-known that over the time that has passed since the overthrow of Pol Pot's genocide regime, the People's Revolutionary Council of the PRK, actively supported by the broadest sections of population, has established an effective control over the country's entire territory, has coped with hunger, organised agricultural production, rehabilitated factories and plantations, and re-opened schools, hospitals and pagodas. In other words, conditions have been created for Kampuchea's revival in all fields--economic, social and cultural. The strength of the new people's government is also illustrated by the fact that the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of the country decided to hold elections to the supreme state power body early next year.

In the international arena, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea comes out in favour of friendship and cooperation with all countries, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, for peace throughout the world and international security in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has already been recognized by many countries and organisations of the world.

All this, however, does not suit international reactionaries and, first of all, the Chinese hegemonists and the U.S. imperialist circles that launched a vociferous propaganda campaign lately for the purpose of keeping the seat at the United Nations for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which was overthrown by the Kampuchean people and which bears responsibility for the extermination of three million Kampucheans, for the economic ruin, and for trampling on the country's culture. At present the remaining Pol Pot men constitute bandit groups that have taken refuge in Thailand and that stage subversive actions from there against the PRK. This not only interferes with full normalisation of the situation in Kampuchea but also jeopardises stability and peace in Southeast Asia.

The line which is being imposed by reactionaries fully contradicts the aspirations and demands of the world public who come out in favour of restoring the Kampuchean people's legitimate rights at the United Nations Organisation.

RUBEN SPEECH AT PARLIAMENTARIANS CONFERENCE NOTED

LD162130 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep, TASS--The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference opened today in the Berlin Palace of the Republic, attended by delegations from more than 80 countries, including a Soviet delegation led by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and vice-chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The agenda of the conference centres on the pressing contemporary problems of concern to mankind--consolidation of peace and international security, the situation in the Middle East, Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area and important economic and social issues.

Addressing the conference, President of the Council of State Erich Honecker of the GDR expressed hope that the forum of parliamentarians would make a major contribution to international efforts aimed at peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts and at securing a durable peace on the globe.

He noted in this context that the Warsaw Treaty member-nations had recently put forward important initiatives aimed at ending the arms race.

As is known, the orator said, the USSR has offered the United States to start discussion of middle-range nuclear missiles simultaneously and in organic relationship with U.S. forward-based nuclear systems. He said such talks were imperative to preserve the current military balance in Europe. He also spoke in favor of an all-European conference on detente and disarmament.

President of the Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union P. Cladera (Venezuela) outlined the tasks set before the participants in the conference.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has addressed a message of greetings to the forum, which was read at the opening session.

Leader of the Soviet delegation Vitaliy Ruben noted in his speech that opponents of detente ignored the realities of the present-day world and stubbornly stepped up the arms race. The NATO decision to deploy new U.S. middle-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, support for Israeli expansionists in the Middle East, unbridled escalation of military activity in the Indian Ocean, feverish formation of a "quick reaction force" and the extremely dangerous "new nuclear strategy" of the United States are links of the same chain, he said.

He stressed that the Soviet proposals to hold talks on middle-range nuclear weapons in Europe were dictated by a genuine desire to protect peace. What is at issue, he said, is simultaneous and organically linked discussion of issues relating to both middle-range nuclear missiles and U.S. forward-based nuclear means, he said.

AFGHAN DELEGATES TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE STRESS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD161735 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Summary] The head of Kabul's main mosque, Imam (Sa'id Mohammad) [last name indistinct], has spoken highly of the life of Muslims in the Soviet Union. At the end of the Islamic conference in Tashkent he said Soviet Muslims live in full religious freedom, and he told newsmen he was favorably impressed with the mosques he had seen. He also spoke of his visits to Muslim institutes in Bokhara and Tashkent.

"The delegates, who represented the Muslims of over 30 states, were presented with Korans produced by the (?Spiritual) Department of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and with other publications. I remember, the imam said further on, how a Western correspondent accompanying the delegates asked an official of the (?Spiritual) Department whether the Korean had been published on the eve of the conference deliberately for demonstrations to the guests. He was told that over the last 10 years the Koran had been published in the Soviet Union six times. The lunar calendar is published in the country every year. A book of Mohammed's quotations has been put out and the magazine MUSLIMS IN THE SOVIET UNION comes out regularly. What he had seen, the imam said, showed how false the allegations of the Voice of America and the BBC about the persecution of Islam in the Soviet Union are.

"Speaking about the situation in their country, members of the Afghan delegation emphasized that believers enthusiastically support the government of Babrak Karmal, for the changes carried out in the country are aimed at satisfying the needs of the popular masses. Mullah (Mohammad Qazem) said that there is no need to save Islam from anyone in Afghanistan. No one closes their mosques, he added. All 40,000 temples are open for religious services. (?Along) with national traditional [word indistinct] gatherings start with the reading of of the Koran. The believers celebrate all the religious holidays freely. Islamic schools are not banned anywhere in Afghanistan and studies there have been going on schedule. The Muslims, (Mohammad Qazem) said, vigorously denounce actions by international reaction and express gratitude to the Soviet Union for its help to Afghanistan to repulse [word indistinct] by the enemies of the revolution. The limited contingent of Soviet troops is in Afghanistan at the request of its legitimate government. Its sole task, (Mohammed Qazem) stressed, is to help Afghans repulse outside aggression. When this need becomes [word indistinct] the Soviet Army contingents will be withdrawn."

'SUMMARY' OF TASHKENT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DECLARATION

LD162216 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A few days ago, the Islamic conference on the 15th Hegira century ended in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan. The conference adopted a declaration on Jerusalem.

Follows a summary of this declaration:

On the eve of the important historic event--the beginning of the 15th Hegira century--the Islamic world is facing new serious tests resulting from the Israeli provocative authorities' decision on Jerusalem. The brazen ambitions of the Israeli aggressors regarding Jerusalem, which Muslims regard as their first qiblah, and the attempt to make this city the immortal capital of Israel, as they put it, are arousing legitimate anger and wrath in the Islamic world. We, the participants in the Tashkent Islamic conference on the 15th Hegira century, regard such actions a flagrant disregard of our religion and a brazen challenge to Islamic and Christian worlds, world public opinion and the United Nations. This is the peak of the ferocious genocide policy pursued by the Tel Aviv administration in Jerusalem by changing the city's landmarks and the demographic set-up of the holy city.

The danger of this aggressive and provocative action, which entails the gravest of consequences, with regard to the question of peace on earth, is being condemned by all good men who describe it as a declaration of war on Islam. But the U.S. leaders do not want to understand this--the leaders whose protection of Israel enables the latter to obstruct the UN resolutions and to defy the international society. By such actions, and all its adventurous policy in the Middle and Near East, the U.S. administration has proved to all mankind the imperialist hypocritical mask--the mask of the protectors of Islam and Muslims--it hides behind.

We express our strong protest against the policy of leniency toward the brazen ambitions of the Zionist aggressors--the policy which is being pursued by the U.S. Government--and reaffirm that the solving of the question of Jerusalem is strongly linked to the regaining of the Palestinian Arab people's rights which were usurped by Israel, particularly this people's right to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their own soil.

We appeal to all states which have embassies in Jerusalem to immediately transfer these embassies. We demand from the criminal Zionists to immediately stop the violation of the religious places of every Muslim, particularly the Aqsa Mosque and the Shrine of Ibrahim. We call on the Muslims of the world to unite their action against the conspiracies of the Israel Zionists and their supporters who are anti-Jerusalem and anti the Islamic peoples of the Arab East.

OBSERVER WRITES ON WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE CONGRESS

LD161714 MOscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--TASS economic observer Yuriy Brezhnoi writes:

The world energy conference congress, which has just closed in Munich, and its results are convincing evidence that provision of mankind with various kinds of energy, its rational use, research of new sources of energy and its close relationship with social and ecological issues make international cooperation ever more imperative.

This view was dominant in practically all speeches at the Munich meeting attended by scientists and experts from 75 countries and held under the motto "Energy for Our World." And indeed, the problem of raw materials and energy has assumed such significance that more efficient solutions are to be found by international division and cooperation of labour and by joint efforts based on respect for the sovereign rights and mutual benefit of the states.

A rational and promising way to such fruitful contacts is opened by the Soviet initiative to convene a European conference on cooperation in energy. It should be stressed in that context that autarchy, or policy of economic isolationism, is alien to the USSR and other CMEA member nations. On the contrary, the socialist countries believe that by strengthening their energy potential they broaden opportunities for economic, scientific and technological cooperation with other states, irrespective of their social systems.

An understanding of these aspirations was reflected in the speech by West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who spoke, when addressing the opening ceremony, in favour of sooner convocation of a European energy conference and congresses on transport and ecology. It is gratifying that an overwhelming majority at the Munich meeting also took a realistic approach, regarding different aspects of coordinated international efforts in energy as the economic foundation of peaceful coexistence and materialisation of detente.

The 11th world energy conference congress paid considerable attention to proposals made by the Soviet delegation on the possibilities of joint operation of major East and West European power systems, on sales and exchanges of electric energy by different countries, and joint solutions to problems of gasification, coal condensation and processing, gas transportation, etc.

The congress gave an essentially optimistic answer to the question of energy prospects which is a global problem of world development. The message behind this answer is that continued progress of mankind in energy for the sake of peace is quite realistic even with due account of accompanying economic and political difficulties. This conclusion is very close to the irrefutable scientific arguments opposed by prominent Soviet and some foreign scientists and experts to pessimistic forecasts.

TALLINN LUTHERAN CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

LD131332 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Tallinn, 13 Sep, TASS--The Evangelic-Lutheran churches of all countries--both Eastern and Western--must preach peace, says the final communique of the conference of the World Lutheran Federation, which closed in Tallinn.

The document points out that in face of the threat to peace, which is presently observed, they see their urgent task in improving mutual understanding among nations. The churches will carry on their efforts for ensuring security and cooperation.

The participants in the meeting in Tallinn did not confine themselves to a discussion of religious problems. They devoted much attention to peace-making activity.

The communique stresses that the Soviet Lutheran churches were the first to have sponsored an international meeting of their coreligionists. The successful holding of the conference is evidence of the fruitful peaceful cooperation of the Luthern churches.

The conference was also attended by representatives of international religious organizations.

The Luthern World Federation incorporates national organizations numbering 54 million believers in the countries of Europe, American, Africa and Asia.

Its leaders were received by Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia (a Soviet Baltic republic) Meta Vannas.

The participants in the meeting laid flowers to the monument of fighters against fascism in Tallinn.

Today they are leaving to see religious communities of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and other Soviet republics, in order to hold divine services.

SHURYGIN COMMENTS ON ASIA-PACIFIC SUMMIT IN DELHI

LD121339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin's "Commentator's Column": "General Concern"]

[Text] Delhi--In Delhi the work of the second regional conference of heads of government from the countries of Asia and the Pacific which are members of the Commonwealth of Nations has ended. Taking part were representatives of 16 states which differ from each other both in their levels of economic development and in their role and place in international affairs.

Some countries participating in the Delhi meeting, such as Australia and New Zealand are included in the military ANZUS bloc headed by the United States. Malaysia and Singapore are part of ASEAN regional grouping, while India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and others traditionally pursue a policy of nonalignment.

Of course this could not fail to be reflected both during the conference and in the final communique adopted by it.

Certain people tried to use the conference platform for the dissemination of the fabrications of U.S. and Beijing propaganda in relation to the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist states. However this was not supported by the majority of participants at the meeting in the Indian capital. Concern for peace and the reduction of international tension resounded in the speech of Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, who stated the position of her government on the fundamental problems of international development. She declared that the main source of international tension is the continuing arms race. The head of the Indian Government stressed that recognition by her country of the Government of Kampuchea, led by Heng Samrin, is the recognition of an existing reality. Many of the attitudes stated by the head of the Indian Government were also reflected in the final communique of the conference. The document mentions especially the fact that all the participants in the conference express concern at the growth of the military preparations in the region of the Indian Ocean and speak in favor of its being turned into a peace zone. There was a declaration of the need to find a political solution to the Afghan question, a peaceful settlement of the problems of Indochina.

The participants at the meeting in the Indian capital spoke in favor of solving the problems in the Near East on the basis of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council, and of recognizing the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

It is notable that the conference did not overcome the difference in the views of its individual participants on questions of modern international development. At the same time the final communique, in its own way, reflected the view that the ideas of peace, the security of peoples, detente and disarmament occupy the minds of people in all areas of the globe to an ever greater extent. This cannot be ignored.

AFL-CIO BOSSES EXPLOIT POLISH EVENTS, BACK ADMINISTRATION

LD161237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 4

[Ye. Rusakov article: "G. Meany's Legacy: Whom American Labor Union Bosses Serve"]

[Excerpts] After celebrating Labor Day, which traditionally marks the official opening of the concluding stage of the U.S. election campaign, the AFL-CIO board council adopted a resolution to support J. Carter's candidacy in the upcoming presidential elections. At the same time the labor union bosses pledged to "organize the most extensive campaign in the history of the union movement" in support of the incumbent White House boss.

The next day the AFL-CIO general council announced the creation of a special fund to finance activities in Poland "hostile," as Poland's PAP agency pointed out, "to the foundations of our system and contrary to our interstate alliances." The reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO headed by its President L. Kirkland is trying to mount an international campaign of rightwing reformist labor unions. It is a question of a desire to exploit the events in Poland to incite and directly assist antisocialist forces in their attempts to forward their own political "program" by clinging to the workers. In other words, the American labor union leadership would like to exploit for political purposes the socioeconomic difficulties which have arisen in Poland and the workers' demands for their resolution and to encourage forces which act from anti-socialist positions.

As the Washington POST writes, even the U.S. State Department has admitted "in private" that the setting up of the aforesaid fund could be regarded as evidence of external interference in the internal affairs of that socialist country. However, the State Department's "admissions" were designed merely to back up the official stand of the Washington administration, which has publicly assumed the pose of a "neutral" observer. After backstage urging of American labor unions to assist antisocialist forces in Poland, U.S. Labor Secretary R. Marshall now says, with regard to the setting up of the fund, that the labor unions are "free" in their actions. And in his speech of thanks in reply to the AFL-CIO leadership's decision to support his candidacy for the presidency President Carter expressed his allegiance to "free" labor unions "throughout the world."

And so, the AFL-CIO labor union leadership is acting with the direct blessing of the White House, which in turn sees it as an ally in the election struggle. Of course, fraternization between the leaders of the administration and the labor unions is not a new phenomenon. But under present conditions this union [uniya] is highly eloquent. For form's sake the AFL-CIO leadership says that J. Carter is "the lesser of two evils" in comparison with Republican candidate R. Reagan. In fact, the labor union bosses have in practice expressed solidarity with White House policy.

The reactionary policies, callousness, dogmatism, coalescing with the two-party machine and following in the wake of the policies of employers and the White House have resulted in an acute crisis of the U.S. labor union movement. The number of organized workers is falling. The proportion of union members among hired workers has fallen from 33.2 percent in 1955 to 20 percent in recent years. The number of organized workers in the south of the country is tiny.

"The unions' problem now is one of survival," (U. Uinpisinger), president of the association of machinists and aerospace workers, has said.

Against the background of the chronic economic ailments besetting America, against the background of stagnation and recession, the AFL-CIO leadership has decided to make political capital out of concern for the Polish working people. Following the White House, union bosses are trying to channel the new ferment of American workers and their feelings of dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in the United States in a direction advantageous to themselves. For it is far easier to make their contribution to fanning the continuing militarist-chauvinist hysteria in the United States than to reemploy in plants even one-tenth of the army of unemployed.

George Meany, 85 years old, quit the post of AFL-CIO president last November, 2 months before he died. It seemed that fresh winds would finally penetrate the upper echelon of the labor union bureaucracy and that ferment at grassroots level would effect the labor unions. But the former chief union boss left too heavy a legacy. This legacy is personified in Meany's protege Kirkland, now head of the AFL-CIO, and is embodied in ultraconservative traditions and in the view of the world through the prism of obsolete ideas. The spirit implanted by Meany of conciliation with employers and the administration, the spirit of fraternization with the military-industrial complex and Zionists, the spirit of cold war, shameless anticommunism and enmity toward the socialist system still reigns supreme in the AFL-CIO leadership.

SIMONYAN EXAMINES STRUCTURE, ROLE, WEAPONRY OF GROUND FORCES

LD161559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Dr of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan based on foreign press materials under the rubric "Army of Aggression and Brigandage": "U.S. Ground Forces"]

[Text] The ground forces, being one of the main branches of the U.S. Armed Forces, are designed to conduct combat operations independently or in conjunction with the air force and the navy both in limited wars and in a general nuclear war. Of the 215 instances when, during the period from 1946 through 1975, the United States had recourse to the assistance of the armed forces to achieve its political ends, the ground forces, according to a study by Brookings Institution staffers, were used "only" 39 times. Not such a lot, you might think in comparison with the navy (117 times) and the air forces (103 times). However, their use, particularly in the aggressive wars in Korea and Indochina, was distinguised above all by its massive nature. Soldiers and officers of the ground forces constitute the majority of the 2.5 million Americans who went through the bloody meat grinder of the "dirty war" in Vietnam.

Now, by all accounts, the Pentagon is preparing to send in army formations and units to crush the peoples' liberation struggle no less frequently than other branches of the armed forces. According to a New York TIMES report, "authoritative military circles" believe that an incursion by large formations of U.S. ground forces into other countries should produce a more frightening impression on the local population than interference by ships and aircraft alone.

In peacetime the U.S. ground forces consist of the regular army and reserve components (the army reserve and National Guard ground forces). The regular army's strength is approximately 774,000 men. Its authorized personnel includes 16 divisions (4 infantry, 6 mechanized, 4 armored, 1 airborne and 1 airborne assault division); 9 detached brigades (4 infantry, 3 mechanized, 1 armored and 1 antitank helicopter brigade); 3 detached armored regiments; 3 Pershing missile divisions and 9 Lance missile divisions.

The ground forces are organized into commands, army crops, divisions, detached brigades, armored regiments, battalions and companies. In addition, there are detached special-purpose groups, guided and unguided missile divisions, antiaircraft guided missile divisions, field and antiaircraft artillery divisions and also other units and subunits of categories of troops and services.

There are presently three main commands: ground forces in the Continental United States; training and research on building the ground forces; logistic support research and experimental design work. [paragraph continues]

There are also commands for communications, medical support, volunteer recruitment, investigations, military transportation and computer systems. In addition, there are U.S. ground forces in the European zone, in South Korea and in Japan with the rights of commands, as well as the Army Security Agency, the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Army War College.

The ground forces command in the Continental United States embraces regular army and reserve formations and units stationed in the continental part of the country, in Alaska, in the Central and South America zone and on the Hawaiian Islands. It includes 2 corps staffs, 10 divisions, 2 detached brigades and 1 armored regiment. This grouping is a constituent part of the readiness troops of the U.S. Armed Forces and serves as a strategic reserve for reinforcing American troops in overseas theaters of military operations. It is precisely these troops that have provided the ground component of the "quick-reaction corps" designed to fulfill policing functions in the Near and Middle East and also in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America--that is, everywhere that American imperialism perceives a threat to its positions on the part of people's liberation movements.

The training and research command on building the ground forces unites the training centers and schools of the categories of troops and services, where the initial training and retraining of ground forces personnel takes place. An important function of the command is to develop new forms and methods of conducting combat operations; the organizational and establishment structure of formations and units and the performance characteristics of new models of weapons and military hardware and to evaluate them during exercises and maneuvers. It is called upon to draw up and issue ground forces regulations and instructions.

The logistic support research and experimental design work command does scientific research and experimental design work on creating new and modernizing existing models of weapons and military hardware and is responsible for their trials, purchase, storage, repair and technical servicing. It ensures that the ground forces are provided with all kinds of weapons (including nuclear weapons), combat hardware and other kinds of supplies, with the exception of general supplies (food, clothing, fuel, lubricants and so forth). To resolve the tasks facing the command it possesses a wide network of scientific centers, laboratories, arsenals, testing grounds, repair plants and stores. For these same purposes the command enlists the help of government scientific research establishments and enterprises, as well as private firms.

The U.S. ground forces in the European zone are the largest, most combat-ready grouping overseas. It includes the V Army Corps (8th Mechanized and 3d Armored Divisions, 4th Brigade of the 4th Mechanized Division, 11th Detached Armored Regiment, 41st and 42d Field Artillery groups), the VII Army Crops (3d Mechanized and 1st Armored divisions, 3d Brigade of the 1st Mechanized Division, 2d Detached Armored Regiment, 72d and 210th Field Artillery groups), the 56th Pershing Guided Missile Brigade, the 32d Air Defense Command and combat and rear support units.

These troops are part of the NATO Allied Ground Forces in the central European theater of military operations. They belong to the Central Armies Group, whose zone of responsibility covers the FRG's southern land (Bavaria, Rhineland-Palatinate, Hesse, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Saarland). The commander of U.S. ground forces in the European zone is at the same time the commander of the Central Armies Group. He is also in charge of the Berlin infantry brigade and the south European tactical group stationed in Italy.

Further reinforcement of the U.S. ground forces in the European zone is envisaged as a result of transferring from the Continental United States to West Europe so-called "dual base" formations and units whose heavy weaponry and military hardware are at American depots in the FRG. It is planned to increase the number of these divisions from three to nine.

The U.S. ground forces in South Korea are united in the 8th Army, whose headquarters is at the same time the headquarters of American Armed Forces in South Korea. The commander of this army is in charge, in particular, of the 1st Combined American-South Korean Army Corps. Recent events in Kwangju showed that the American command does not stop at using the South Korean troops subordinate to it for the brutal suppression of the rebellious local population.

The U.S. ground forces in Japan are represented by the IX Army Corps headquarters and certain service units and subunits stationed in Japan and on the Island of Okinawa.

Reserve components of the ground forces serve as the chief base for the mobilization deployment and reinforcement of the regular army. They are subdivided into the organized and nonorganized (or individual) reserve.

The organized reserve, with a total strength of more than 550,000 men, consists of formations and units of the National Guard and the army reserve. They are manned by registered personnel and equipped with weapons and combat hardware in accordance with tables of organization analogous to regular army tables and are maintained at a quite high degree of combat and mobilization readiness. The National Guard comprises 8 divisions (5 infantry, 2 armored and 1 mechanized), 2 special-purpose groups and also up to 100 detached battalions and artillery divisions.

The army reserve includes 19 reserve commands, 12 training divisions (centers), 3 detached brigades, 2 special-purpose groups and 15 detached artillery divisions.

As regards the nonorganized reserve, it includes reservists who have served certain lengths of time in the regular army and the organized reserve and who are on the military register. The nonorganized reserve is in fact not part of the ground forces. However, in the event of mobilization being announced or by special decision of the president, its personnel can be used to bring regular army and organized reserve units up to strength and also to make good losses.

The ground forces are currently being improved in two main directions: the equipping with the latest models of arms and combat hardware and the improvement of their organization and establishment. The chief effort in the development of weapons is being directed toward increasing firepower, rate of fire and maneuverability on the battlefield, reducing weight and ensuring reliability in operation and simplicity of maintenance and repair. Among the promising types of weapons and combat hardware which are being developed most actively American specialists rate the M-I Abrams main battle tank, the XM-2 infantry combat vehicle, the H-64A fire support helicopter, the UH-60A general-purpose helicopter, the Patriot antiaircraft missile complex and the Stinger short-range antiaircraft guided missile system. According to a New York TIMES report, the army command is insisting on the production of a new generation of chemical weapons, having requested millions of dollars for the manufacture of nerve gases.

The improvement of the organization and establishment is aimed at enhancing the correlation between the strengths of combat troops and backup troops and improving control organs. The U.S. ground forces are being built, on the whole, with a view to considerably increasing their firepower, striking power, mobility and maneuverability on the battlefield and making them still more capable of waging aggressive wars in different parts of the world both with and without the use of nuclear weapons.

NEWSDAY CITED ON 'INHUMAN' 'OPERATION SMOKY' EXPERIMENT

LD161215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy article under the Rubric "International Notes": "Operation 'Smoky'"]

[Text] U.S. President J. Carter recently promised solemnly to submit "without any hesitation" for examination by the participants in the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference a report on Washington's record in the sphere of observing human rights. It will be interesting to see whether the transatlantic figures include in their report the new date on "Operation Smoky" just published in the American press.

There is no smoke without fire. But "Operation Smoky" has a smell of something more sinister than burning--lethal radioactivity.

The secret operation was conducted by the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission (now included in the Department of Energy) over 17 years ago. One day 3,224 servicemen were taken into the Nevada desert from Fort Bragg. The instructors intimated to them that harmless experiments would take place to study "survival" methods under nuclear war conditions. There was no danger to health, the officers assured them. Touching concern for the soldiers manifested itself in the fact that they were even handed Geiger counters to determine the level of radiation. After the explosion of a nuclear device the servicemen breathed a sigh of relief, the counters did not register any danger. A medical examination, the Pentagon's official conclusion maintained, showed that they were completely healthy.

The testees did not know that the Geiger counters had been deliberately put out of action beforehand and that the military doctors had fabricated false reports on orders from above. The soldiers did not know that they had been blindly playing the role of Guinea pigs in cruel experiments to study the effect of radiation on people.

Some time later the participants in "Operation Smoky" developed dangerous skin diseases, their sight began to fail and their teeth fell out. Anxious claims flooded into the Pentagon. Under pressure of public opinion the military department was forced to make a half-admission. They admitted that the chief aim of the experiment was to ascertain the death rate from radiation sickness and other diseases following irradiation. They reported that 63 people died as a result of "Smoky" while 120 contracted cancer. Approximately half the experimentees suffer from very serious diseases of the respiratory tracts and of the skin.

But these understated figures, as the well-informed newspaper NEWSDAY reports, are just a small fragment of a terrible picture. The newspaper asks: What is the fate of the more than one-fourth of a million people, in all, who have been subjected to similar inhuman experiments? The Pentagon makes excuses: Part of the archives with the personal records of "Smoky's" victims have been lost.

Perhaps the compilers of Washington's report to the Madrid meeting will nevertheless discover the "mysteriously vanished" documents on the long-term, preplanned, large-scale attempt by U.S. Government organs on the most sacred human right--the right to life? This question of concern to the American public so far remains unanswered.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS JAPANESE NAVAL COOPERATION WITH UK, ROK

LD161529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Yu. Bandura report under the general headline "From Our Own Correspondents": "Gambling on Dreadnaughts"]

[Text] Tokyo--Japan is awaiting the arrival of a squadron of ships from the British Navy. Although it has been officially announced that the British ships are coming on a "friendly visit," it is no secret that it is a question of strengthening contacts and rehearsing collaboration between the Japanese and British navies. This conclusion suggests itself in view of the joint Anglo-Japanese naval maneuvers which begin on 15 September in Japan's coastal waters.

In this connection attention is drawn to reports which have appeared in the Japanese press on the planned arrival in Japan in December this year of a squadron of ships from the South Korean Navy and on the "return visit" by Japanese warships to the shores of the Korean Peninsula. In the assessment of a spokesman for the Japanese command, the forthcoming "exchange of visits" with South Korea "is of epoch-making significance." Here the possibility is not excluded that some of the functions hitherto fulfilled by the United States in South Korea and on its coast will be transferred to the Japanese navy.

In the assessment of MAINICHI, "the joint maneuvers by Japan and Britain, whose navy is one of the props of NATO's naval forces, demonstrate the strengthening of Japan's solidarity with the United States and Western Europe." And the expansion of collaboration at sea between Tokyo and Seoul means that an expansion of the system of aggressive blocs is taking place in the Pacific, by means of drawing Japan into them.

BRITAIN, JAPAN HOLD NAVAL MANEUVERS IN SAGAMI BAY

LD160912 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Sep, TASS--Big Japanese-British naval exercises were held in Sagami Bay. Involved were nine warships of a British naval squadron which had called on a "courtesy visit" in Japan and also four escort ships, a submarine and naval aircraft of the "Self-Defence Forces." Operations on tactical coordination and improvement of the communications system between the navies of the two countries were tested in the exercises.

KUDRYAVTSEV TALKS WITH PRESS ABOUT SOVIET FISHERY

OW040227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0206 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, Sep 4, KYODO--The Soviet Union tentatively plans to set an annual fishery consumption target of 17 kilograms per capita, or almost the same level at present, under the 11th Five-Year State Plan which begins next year. This was disclosed by Nikolay Kudryavtsev, Soviet first deputy fisheries minister, in his meeting with a visiting group of Japanese journalists Wednesday. The Soviet goal for annual fishery consumption under the current 10th plan was 21 kilograms per capita. But the present fishery consumption level is estimated at 16.7 kilograms per capita, gravely affected by the global shift to 200-mile territorial water limit which started three years ago. Kudryavtsev disclosed that the Soviet fishery hauls stood at 9.2 million tons last year, a sharp drop of 1.2 million tons from the previous year due to the 200-mile sea limit change. During the 1976-1979 period, the Soviet Union once achieved an annual record fishery haul of about 10.4 million tons, he said. It was very rare that a Soviet Fisheries Ministry official gave such specific figures about the Soviet fishery statistics. Kudryavtsev disclosed the figures to a journalists' group dispatched to the Soviet Union by the Japan newspaper publishers and editors association. The group was led by Minoru Nakanishi, senior writer KYODO news service.

AFGHAN WOMEN EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST 'SABOTEURS'

LD161516 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 16 Sep (BAKHTAR)--The Democratic Organisation of Afghan Women has expressed support and solidarity to those who have been struggling against saboteurs and terrorists in the message to the toiling women of Afghanistan.

The Democratic Organisation of Afghan Women sends its message of solidarity to those who send their heroic sons to the battlefront to fight against the enemies of motherland. Our warm sentiments and greetings are for those women and mothers, says the message, who have lost their sons, husbands and fathers in this holy war.

The Democratic Organisation of Afghan Women is calling on women to fight against counter-revolution and invite mothers, sisters and all women not to let youths and sons alone in the struggle for the sake of preservation of the gains of the revolution.

Valorous mothers and militant sisters, the Democratic Organisation of Afghan Women pointed out, if you want your sons enjoy happy life, if you want to live in peace and freedom, if you want to have a free and prosperous country with bright future then rise up along with us in the holy war for the annihilation of the enemies, for doing away with oppression and, finally, for ensuring a peaceful life for your children.

In this decisive war the victory is with us, the message concludes. The enemy has suffered a defeat and will never succeed in getting its vile plans implemented.

AFGHAN FORCES LIQUIDATE 'BANDIT' GANG IN SAMANGAN PROVINCE

LD161828 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 16 Sep, TASS--Successful operations continue in Afghanistan in an effort to do away with counterrevolutionary bands. The armed forces, peoples's militia and active party members supported by population have liquidated a major gang in the mountains of Samangan Province. They found that the bandits had considerable supplies of U.S., Chinese and Pakistani-made weapons, ammunition, and subversive literature. Successful operations have been held in recent days in some other districts.

According to a report by the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR there is a growing number of people among Afghan subjects deceived or intimidated by hostile propaganda, who have repented their deeds and voluntarily surrendered to local authorities. Several people broke away from counterrevolutionary rabble in Zendeh Jan District of Herat Province and refused to commit more crimes against their own people. They stressed that the actions of the gang they belonged to contradicted the principles of Islam and the interests of common workers, and served only the bandit leaders who were trying to please their masters outside Afghanistan. The repenting Afghans declared they were ready to join the people in their efforts to establish peace and security in the country.

GAVRILOV DENIES WESTERN CLAIMS OF REBEL SUCCESSES

LD170907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Col Yu. Gavrilov dispatch: "Torrent of Lies"]

[Text] Kabul--The West's mass media organs continue to bring down torrents of turbid lies on readers and listeners about the situation in Afghanistan. What stories the aces of slander and misinformation compose on the orders of their chiefs! [paragraph continues]

Recently, for example, the Voice of America broadcast a "canard" that bandit groups and "government troops" who had allegedly gone over to their side "captured a power station near Kabul and stopped the supply of electricity" to the capital. The same day the BBC came out with a "sensational" report that "Jalalabad is besieged by rebels" and "heavy fighting is going on round the clock" around the city. "Reliable rumors" are being blown up about bandits (for the umpteenth time!) "capturing" the city of Herat.

At whom are all these unpardonable lies directed? In any event, here in Afghanistan they are provoking legitimate indignation. At the time when the "voices" were broadcasting the latest slander about the "capture" of Herat, I was in Herat drinking tea in the home of Dr (Khalil Akhmad Abavi), the governor. And though VOA assures the world that the power station in Kabul has been "blown up," I am writing this dispatch by the clear light of an electric lamp, and I can see, out of my window, the evening city lit by electric light.

Recently, in a city on the Pakistan border, Lt Col (Akhmad Ali), commander of "x" division, referring to the "information" disseminated by Western propaganda, told me indignantly: "I have already heard nonsense that soldiers of our division together with the commander have surrendered to gangs of interventionists and that mercenaries have taken over the city. As you can see, the revolution's enemies never back off. Not only are they continuing blatant aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from abroad but they are also intensifying "psychological warfare."

But the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's enemies will not succeed in distorting the true state of affairs in the republic or in defaming the Soviet Union's international aid to the Afghan people as they confidently embark on the path of progressive transformations. Truth is stronger than lies. For the slanderers who forget this truth are bound eventually to flounder in the muddy waters of their own inventions before the eyes of the whole world.

USSR-DRA SIGN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENTS IN KABUL

LD161518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 16 Sep (TASS)--An agreement between the governments of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on cultural and scientific cooperation, as well as a program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for 1980-81 were signed in the Afghan capital today. In accordance with these documents further cooperation in various fields, including education, health, culture and sport, will be developed. The program of cooperation envisages a broad exchange of delegations of officials in the world of culture and science.

SHCHEDROV INTERVIEWS BUSINESS LEADER ON STATE OF ECONOMY

LD161551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 80 p 6

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Freight Traveling Along Roads"]

[Text] Kabul--The headquarters of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce and Industry is located in Kabul's business center where there are banks, fashionable stores and hotels. From early morning the streets and squares are jammed with motor vehicles, with teams of horses, which are still a common sight in Kabul, and with other cart forms of transportation.

The office of M. Varma, president of the chamber, is on the third floor, and from it you can hear the discordant noise of the street, a mullah's recitative amplified by a loudspeaker set up on a minaret, and a cacophony of car horns. The Afghan Chamber of Commerce and Industry is the biggest association of businessmen, embracing more than 3,500 traders and industrialists from all the country's provinces. [paragraph continues]

Propaganda hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is lavish with the black paint, telling about the supposedly gloomy economic situation in the country and about the "opposition" of business circles to the revolutionary regime.

"It is evidently not enough to say that the West and Beijing deliberately slander us," the chamber's general president said. "We are businessmen and prefer the language of facts. At the second stage of the April revolution, that is, since last December, the misunderstandings and difficulties which arose during Amin's rule with regard to private commercial and industrial circles and those who actively promote the development of the national economy have been eliminated. To develop and strengthen the state sector in every possible way and, at the same time, to use and encourage private commercial and industrial circles for active involvement in the country's economic development for the good of the entire people--this is the government's policy.

"Illegally confiscated capital and also shares have been returned to their owners," the chamber's general president continued. "It is permitted to maintain direct business links with foreign firms under state control, and customs tariffs have been lowered. State banks grant private firms credit on preferential terms and encourage private capital investment in industrial production. There has also been a considerable increase in the payment for services rendered to state establishments by the private sector--transport services, for example."

On the eve of this conversation I had a meeting with Daud (Razmiyar), deputy chief of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Economic Department, who has to tackle the spheres of trade, transportation, communication and public works. At the present stage of the national democratic revolution, he said, with key positions in the state's hands, the private sector nonetheless has a large role to play not only in trade but also in production, and in transportation as well. It accounts for approximately four-fifths of the national income. There are no cartels or monopolies in our country.

The president of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce and Industry cited interesting facts and figures. In the first 4 months of this year imports by private firms increased more than 50 percent compared with the same period last year, from $55.6 million to $88.3 million. To judge from preliminary data, an increase of approximately 60-70 percent is expected over the year. A similar picture is also to be observed as regards exports and also sales of goods on the local market.

The USSR, Japan, the FRG and India remain Afghanistan's main trading partners.

"I have just returned from Japan," the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry said. "We discussed new possibilities for broadening bilateral relations. The volume of Afghan-Japanese trade has almost trebled since the beginning of the year in comparison with the same period last year. Incidentally, the Japanese press itself is writing about this," he added.

The opportunity afforded by the Soviet Union for transit shipments over Soviet territory to third countries, above all to West Europe and Japan, plays an important role, in M. Varma's opinion, in the successful development of the DRA's foreign trade ties and in providing local industry with raw materials and the population with essential goods.

Having no outlets to the ocean, the DRA traditionally makes use of exports through Pakistan, above all through the Port of Karachi. But certain difficulties have arisen recently regarding transportation from Karachi to the border via Peshawar. Freight frequently lies for long periods in port warehouses, and large forfeits have to be paid for this.

"The sabotage activities of gangs infiltrated from abroad, which try to disorganize internal transport arteries by attacking columns and attempting to knock out bridges, pose considerable difficulties for economic ties," M. Varma continued. "At the same time, Western propaganda is seeking to frighten capitalist countries' business circles from developing economic ties with the DRA by painting improbably gloomy pictures of the situation in the country, and even economic chaos.

"In this connection, the chamber's president said, "I would like to remind you that there has been a negligible increase in the prices of basic goods in the DRA over the past 6 months. At any rate, they have increased less than in neighboring countries--Pakistan and Iran. But the slanderers keep quiet about this, as they do about business activity in Afghanistan."

Dozens of private factories and plants are operating in Kabul's southern industrial suburb, for example. A number of new shops and companies have recently been commissioned here. This is what Abdol (Fares), boss of the well-known (Almas) textile mills company told me. In connection with the growth in orders they had to go over from two-shift to three-shift working. The government recently granted additional credit of 22 million afghani (approximately $500,000), to expand production. The company obtains raw materials from Japan and other countries, the employer said. A considerable proportion of the output is put on the domestic market, competing successfully with imported fabrics.

A trade union has been set up at the enterprise, and it has managed to do a great deal to improve the workers' position.

More than 20 new enterprises and shops are under construction in just one southern district of Kabul and will soon be commissioned.

...Loading and unloading work is in full swing at (Khayratan), the republic's major river port on the left bank of the Amudarya--the DRA's "northern gateway." Port chief (Gulsherin) said:

"Before the revolution we used to handle 700-800 tons of freight a day, but now it is 3,000-3,500 tons."

There is a whole convoy of self-propelled barges at the wharf: Ilek, Ladoga, Oka and others. The containers and huge wooden crates bear addresses in the USSR, Japan, FRG and also the DRA.

ILINSKIY NOTES PROVISIONS TO ENSURE FALL SOWING

LD161557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent M. Ilinskiy Kabul dispatch under the rubric "Afghan Reportage": "Aid to Peasants"]

[Text] A new phenomenon is asserting itself increasingly resolutely in the life of Democratic Afghanistan: The party and government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] are directing their efforts toward developing economic activity, normalizing life in the country, strengthening national unity and creating organizations and unions which unite people of related professions, business circles, intelligentsia and clergy.

Consistent and purposeful steps are being undertaken toward setting up a broad democratic front in Afghanistan. Presently it is particularly important for the national economy to carry out the fall grain sowing promptly and efficiently. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution directing the work of the republic's ministries and departments immediately connected with the sowing. Under Afghanistan's specific conditions, where counterrevolutionary gangs still operate and feudal customs have not been eradicated, and when the revolution is subject to attacks from imperialist circles, Beijing hegemonists and their henchmen, carrying out the sowing becomes not only of economic but also of political significance.

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers, foreseeing the difficulties which may arise during the sowing, have envisaged basic specific measures for giving the peasants practical assistance. In this matter major tasks are being set, of course, before the Ministry of Agriculture, but both PDPA provincial committees and provincial governorships are also called upon to play an important role.

In their turn the Ministry of Finance and the Agricultural Development Bank are to guarantee the distribution to needy cooperatives and peasants of credits or coupons for the acquisition of seed and fertilizers, and prompt assistance to those farms which will not be able to carry out the sowing without material and financial support. The party and government are calling on the workers to adopt all measures to make fuller use of agriculture machinery, implements and draft animals, both on state farms, machine and tractor stations and cooperatives and on peasants' private property.

BAKHTAR stresses that during the sowing work the machine and tractor stations are giving assistance first to peasants who received land under the democratic land reform. The Ministry of Water and Power is taking measures to complete the construction of the irrigation system and to increase the provision of water to areas intended for the fall sowing work.

The broad popular masses are responding actively to the party and government resolution and are supporting the organs of state power. You invariably come to this conclusion when meeting representatives of various Afghan public circles.

A peasant named (Khazrat Amil), who works about 10 km from Kabul's northern outskirts, believes that the DRA Government's latest resolution is being received with deep satisfaction in the countryside. In particular, during the main sowing work he expects to receive bank credit and hopes to acquire more seed at favorable prices.

"There are many who think like me," (Khazrat) says. "In the near future we intend combining from five to seven farmsteads, then, possibly, buying a plow and, if it continues to progress, acquiring other machines."

The Afghan peasant's life is not easy. His labor is not light. The counterrevolutionaries and bandit gangs cause us no small damage, (Khazrat) continues. They try to take from us what we earned by our sweat and blood and honest toil. And we must assist the state in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary gangs. We are doing this. During the sowing work we will give the local administration organs every kind of assistance.

BULANTSEV COMMENTS ON PLANNED U.S. VISIT OF ZIAUL HAQ

LD161412 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--TASS observer Sergey Bulantsev writes: The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported from Islamabad that Pakistani President Ziaul Haq was to visit Washington in early October.

According to the news agency, he will have talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter on deliveries of up-to-date American military technology to Pakistan. To finance the deal, Pakistan's military administration expects to receive a billion dollars or more from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The agenda of General Ziaul's talks in Washington is essentially an exact repetition of his talks in Beijing early last May. The talks in the Chinese capital centered on massive deliveries of modern weapons to Pakistan, on the plea of the so-called "Afghan crisis." This coincidence is not surprising, for Beijing's and Washington's joint strategy in Asia stipulates stepped-up militarisation of Pakistan, to make it a police state with watchdog functions earlier performed by the deposed shah regime in Iran.

Washington and Beijing have agreed to make their country the principal bridgehead and the main tool of U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemonists in their undeclared war against the people's regime in Afghanistan. Apart from that, Islamabad participates actively in joint U.S. and Chinese subversive actions against India.

Military technology is pumped to Pakistan through several channels. Following General Zia's visit to Beijing last May, big batches of Chinese weapons started to be shipped to Pakistan by the Karakorum Highway. Last spring Pakistan offered Western powers a list of weapons it would like to buy from them. The Indian press put the value of those weapons at 20 billion rupees. The list includes British tanks, French aircraft, U.S. missile boats, missiles and electronic equipment.

It is a sign of Islamabad's exorbitant military ambitions which by far exceed the country's defence requirements, that early this year the Pakistani president rejected American military aid worth 400 million dollars and contemptuously called it "peanuts."

A multinational consortium is expected to be set up to finance Islamabad's military programs, including the U.S. and other NATO countries, Japan, Saudi Arabia and China. As far as Saudi Arabia is concerned, this country is already giving Pakistan big loans and holds negotiations on its behalf to buy weapons from Western companies. By way of response, Pakistan has deployed a 10,000-strong division in Saudi territory.

These facts give ground to speak about a real threat to the peace and security of south and southwest Asian nations, created by the military and political axis Washington-Beijing-Islamabad.

JABLONSKI CITED ON NEED TO 'BUILD SOCIALISM'

LD161304 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw 16 Sep, TASS--A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic was held here. The meeting heard a report of Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Mieczyslaw Jagielski about the Polish-Soviet talks in Moscow. The Polish Government approved of the results of the talks. It was pointed out at the meeting that the assistance given to Poland by the Soviet Union will have substantial significance for overcoming the socio-economic difficulties that had formed in the country.

The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic adopted a decree on additional measures in the economic sphere in 1980-1981.

The Polish press reports that a meeting of the Presidium of the All-Poland Committee of the People's Unity Front was addressed by Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jablonski.

"All the sections of the People's Unity Front must view the task of stabilization in the economy and in entire society, at each enterprise, as the most important and pressing task", he said. "Stabilization, calmness and order are the necessary conditions for making good for the damage sustained, for tapping the existing reserves, for encouraging the initiative and increasing the creative forces". "Stabilization," Henryk Jablonski said, "means also the restoration of the broken social ties. At the same time, stabilization requires resolute struggle against anything that is hostile to the people's unity, that sows hatred, that is aimed at weakening the state system and our alliances which are the main guarantee of Poland's independence".

"We are witnesses of such attempts to take advantage of the present situation, though there is no doubt that they have nothing in common with the essence of the social conflict that has been liquidated by joint efforts. We should not be reassured either with the fact that the sphere of the activity of such forces is insignificant. Anything that is directed against the interests of the state and people, against the creative unity of the Poles deserves to be mercilessly rebuffed," Henryk Jablonski stressed.

He said in conclusion: "The party that is guiding the people proved its sincere intentions to be building socialism in Poland relying on the will of the working class. Our duty, the duty of all patriots is to assist its efforts so that we could create more effective guarantees of the constant development of the native land free from crises and conflicts weakening it."

KANIA, PINKOWSKI REMARKS ON END OF STRIKES REPORTED

LD170901 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 37, 12 Sep 80 p 7

[Unattributed article: "The Most Important Task"]

[Text] The Polish press reports the resumption of work at ports, shipyards, industrial enterprises and mines where there have recently been strikes. The ending of the strikes was preceded by the achievement of agreement on a number of socioeconomic questions as a result of talks between government commissions and workers' representatives. A report on the commissions' work was heard at the Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, held 30 August.

The Polish press reports that the people greeted with relief the news of the normalization of the situation at enterprises and in the cities and regions. According to PAP correspondents' reports, the collectives of plants and factories are stepping up the labor rhythm.

In this situation the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, held 6 September, and the scheduled session of the Polish Sejm which took place 5 September attracted universal attention.

As is indicated in the report on the plenum, in connection with E. Gierek's serious illness the PZPR Central Committee relieved him of the duties of first secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee. Stanislaw Kania was unanimously elected first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Kazimierz Barcikowski and Andrzej Zabinski were elected members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Tadeusz Grabski, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Jerzy Wojtecki--secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee.

Our most important task, S. Kania said, speaking at the plenum, is the restoration of public trust in the people's power, of the trust of the working class and all working people in the party. We must ensure firm ties between the organs of power and the people.

Serious errors in economic policy and public life were the main source of the great wave of strikes which arose in July, swept across Poland and which has not yet receded even today. We regard these strikes as a manifestation of the workers' dissatisfaction, of their protest expressed within the framework of the purely workers' current, and that alone. It was a protest aimed not against socialist principles or against our alliance ties. It was not aimed against our party's leading role which was shaped by history. It was aimed against distortions and errors in our policy, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary noted.

We will strive with the utmost consistency to seek out the sources of tension and we will eliminate them, so that such a dramatic situation can never arise again, S. Kania said.

The party will implement its policy above all through representative organs, on the basis of their constitutional norms. We take as our basis the tenet--which must be regarded as a directive provision in our work--that democracy is not a gesture toward society on the part of the power but a great and growing necessity of socialism.

Speaking of socialist Poland's international positions and its stable foreign policy, S. Kania noted that the alliance with the USSR occupies and will continue to occupy a special plane in that policy. It should be stressed particularly that in these past difficult days our friends and our allies have displayed understanding of our situation and have trusted that we will find the correct solution. This applies above all to the CPSU and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said. We place a high value on close cooperation with all the friendly socialist countries and will strengthen our honorable place in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The session of Poland's Sejm examined a program for priority government measures to improve the economic and social situation. The Sejm deputies took this program into consideration.

The Sejm unanimously appointed Jozef Pinkowski chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

In his speech at the session J. Pinkowski noted that the social program examined by the Sejm will have to be fulfilled in difficult conditions, since the existing level of labor productivity and volume of output does not ensure the material basis for its complete implementation.

Overcoming the accumulated difficulties and disproportions depends primarily on better, productive labor. Profound changes must be implemented in the methods of planning and management of the national economy. J. Pinkowski stressed the key significance for the country's development of expanding economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the CEMA countries, particularly the USSR.

Placing a high assessment on the significance of the measures and decisions adopted, the Polish press indicates the futility of the hopes of hostile forces for anti-socialist changes in Poland and for the breach [narusheniye] of Poland's ties with the USSR and the entire socialist community.

BREZHNEV, JAGIELSKI TALKS REPORTED IN FOREIGN MEDIA

LD161609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report dated 12 September: "For Unity and Cooperation"]

[Text] Foreign news media are widely covering and commenting on the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The warm, friendly atmosphere in which the talks were held is emphasized.

Polish newspapers front page the report on the Kremlin reception beneath banner headlines. The great significance of the further strengthening and development of comprehensive relations between the USSR and Poland is emphasized. Under present conditions, TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes, it is particularly important to increase the effectiveness of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation in every possible way both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA Framework.

The Polish press notes the exceptionally great significance of further strengthening cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland particularly now that Poland is experiencing certain difficulties in its socioeconomic development.

On the eve of his visit to Moscow M. Jagielski declared in Warsaw: From the first days of Poland's liberation from the fascist aggressors the Soviet Union came to the Polish people with fraternal assistance. The Soviet Union was, is and will be our first partner in foreign trade and the international division of labor. The development of fraternal cooperation relies on firm foundations stemming from ideological unity and the commonality of political aims and state system and relies on the principles of socialist internationalism. The significance of this cooperation manifests itself particularly clearly at difficult times, when Poland has to resolve particularly complex tasks. The USSR and the other socialist community countries always come to help. We express profound gratitude to our friends in CEMA, who are helping us to resolve complex tasks.

The newspapers of the fraternal socialist countries have published the report on L.I. Brezhnev's reception for M. Jagielski in prominent places.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE also draws attention to the importance of the task of increasing the effectiveness of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation and the prospects of further strengthening and developing comprehensive relations between the two countries. The French national television company Antenne-2 notes the "paramount significance" of the Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow. London's THE TIMES and many other newspapers write about the same thing. The Soviet Union, the New York TIMES states, was the first to come to Poland's assistance.

SKACHKOV, LAZAR HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS, SIGN AGREEMENT

LD161331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Budapest, 5 Sep [TASS]--An agreement on deliveries of Hungarian communications systems to the Soviet Union has been signed here.

G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Questions of deepening economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary were discussed during the meeting.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: NATO MANEUVERS 'MILITARY-POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION'

LD170803 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS report: "NATO Maneuvers"]

[Text] Bonn, 9 September--Throughout the FRG, from the North Sea to Bavaria, a series of NATO military maneuvers codenamed "Autumn Forge-80" is getting under way. A total of over 300,000 soldiers and officers from the North Atlantic bloc's member countries will take part in these exercises for which the territory of West Germany is the main arena.

The official opening of "Autumn Forge-80" was the completion of the transfer of large contingents of U.S. troops from the United States to the FRG within the framework of the "traditional" "Reforger-80" maneuvers and also the transfer of 30,000 British servicemen as a reinforcement for the U.S. and British troops stationed in the FRG.

To the accompaniment of the sinister thundering of "Autumn Forge-80" U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, urged the NATO partners to further "build up their military might". Speaking at the British military base at Guetersloh, he said that if the U.S. troops stationed in Western Europe were to be used in other parts of the world, a "breach could emerge in the West's defenses" which the West European NATO partners would have to fill.

B. Rogers tried in every way to justify the NATO military leadership's course toward the arms race by referring to the mythical "Soviet military threat". This statement by the U.S. general once again showed that the NATO autumn maneuvers which have begun are in the nature of an overt military and political demonstration directed against the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

TURKISH LEADER EVREN REMARKS ON FOREIGN POLICY CITED

LD161932 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Ankara, 16 Sep, TASS--Turkey's new head of state, chief of General Staff and chairman of the National Security Council, General Kenan Evren held a press conference here today. The general said that a civilian government would be formed in Turkey within this week, and that a new constitution would be elaborated and a constitutional assembly set up.

Kenan Evren said Turkey would adhere to the principles of independence, sovereignty, respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in home affairs, in its relations with all countries.

He said Turkey would support the process of detente which it considered indispensable in the present conditions. All Turkey's bilateral and multilateral political, economic and security agreements remained valid, he explained. Kenan Evren said Turkey would preserve its links with NATO and the EEC and continue efforts to promote bilateral relations with the United States.

Kenan Evren pointed out that it was Turkey's sincere desire to maintain good relations and fruitful cooperation with all its neighbours. He said a special place among neighbouring countries was occupied by the Soviet Union, a state with a special responsibility for the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in the world.

General Evren supported a just settlement of Turkish-Greek differences through bilateral negotiations. He expressed hope that a solution to the Cyprus problem could be found in the framework of agreements reached by two community leaders.

SEROV DENOUNCES FRANZ-JOSEF STRAUSS 'CONCERN' FOR POLAND

LD161754 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80

["Under the Guise of 'a Well-Wisher'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

One more false voice has sounded in the chorus of Western "well-wishers", who shed crocodile tears over the difficulties being experienced by Poland, and who hypocritically call to give her assistance. That is the voice of Franz-Josef Strauss, aspirant for the FRG chancellorship from the right-wing conservative CDU-CSU bloc. As was reported by the leadership of the Christian Social Union of which Strauss is the chairman, the leader of the West German right-wing is ready to earmark "a large sum of money for support of Polish workers".

When a placeman of West German big capital, above all military-industrial concerns, speaks of "solidarity" with the Polish workers, when the leader who does not conceal his revanchist views and who stands for a revision of the post-war frontiers poses as "a friend of Poland", then the question involuntarily arises: Where is the limit to hypocrisy? Is there such a limit to a person who today declares that he allegedly wants to help the Poles, and yesterday in a message of greetings to the revanchists from the "Fellowship of Silesian Germans" asserted that "Silesia belongs to Germany"?

Strauss tries to pose as a certain "fighter for freedom and democracy". But who would believe him, if not so long ago he embraced one of the most inveterate criminals of the present, butcher of the Chilean people Pinochet whose hands are stained with the blood of thousands of people whom he killed or tortured to death, if Strauss' ideal of democracy is "democracy" of the fascist regime in Chile, if he maintains closest links with the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian neofascists to whom, according to the DER SPIEGEL magazine, Strauss handed over large sums of money from the Bavarian treasury and vaults of concerns close to him. [as received]

When one reads that the leader of the West German extreme right-wing all of a sudden "became smitten with love" for the Poles, he involuntarily queries: What is behind this?

The political aims of Strauss and Co. are revealed in one of the articles that has been recently printed in the Springer newspaper WELT AM SONTAG, which is close to him. The newspaper gives "a piece of advice"--to grant Poland credits...on the security of her western lands. This is what Strauss is after, in the final account. The Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI is right to stress that he should like to use granting of economic aid to Poland as "means of pressure". For what? In order, as Strauss himself said, "to change conditions" of that country, i.e. (if to dot the "i's" and cross the "t's") to undermine the positions of socialism in Poland, to make that country dependent on the West and then to tear from her a considerable part of her territory.

These are castles in the air, Mr. Strauss!

BRIEFS

COMMISSION WITH TURKEY--Tbilisi, 11 Sep, TASS--The joint Soviet-Turkish commission for the designation of the borderline between the Black Sea territorial waters of the USSR and Turkey, held its final session in the capital of Georgia. The chairman of the Soviet and Turkish delegations to the joint commission signed final documents designating the two countries' sea borderline. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 11 Sep 80 LD]

TRANSIT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAN 16 SEPTEMBER

LD161626 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--The USSR and Iran have granted each other mutually-advantageous terms of transportation of commercial cargoes through territories of both states. This is envisaged by a treaty on transit of Iranian commercial cargoes through the territory of the USSR and of Soviet foreign-trade cargoes through the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The treaty was signed in Moscow today.

The conclusion of the treaty, which is an important agreement in the sphere of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the Islamic Republic of Iran after the revolution of 1979 in Iran, will promote a considerable rise in freight turnover between the two countries.

PDRY AIR FORCE CHIEF TO VISIT IN MID-SEPTEMBER

LD161249 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, air force commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister, Lt Col A. A. Ilaywah, air force and air defense commander in chief of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union in mid-September.

UZBEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA

LD160534 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Summary] Recently a Soviet delegation, which was led by the head of the International Section of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, Hashem Rakhimov, returned from a visit to Libya where it attended the international conference for solidarity with the Libyan people. In an interview, Rakhimov said that the conference was very successful. It discussed, in addition to solidarity with the Libyan people, the position of the Palestinian people and the continued Israeli attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The conference condemned attempts to impose the so-called self-rule. The conference was very significant as delegations from more than 100 countries were present. The conference gave the Soviet delegate's speech a warm welcome. The delegation also attended the celebrations marking the anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

"We saw a beautiful display of the Libyan forces. We saw how skillful were the Libyan pilots and tank commanders, who displayed their capabilities of using the modern military weapons. Our delegation met with the Libyan leadership, and with the leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The delegation had a long talk with Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. During the conversation we discussed various aspects of Soviet-Libyan relations, including economic cooperation between the two countries. Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud praised Soviet-Libyan economic cooperation and expressed confidence that this cooperation will be developed in the future too in the interest of both peoples."

GROMYKO, CASTRO HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS IN HAVANA

LD170656 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 17 Sep, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports: Talks have been held here between Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is staying here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and Government.

At the talks, that passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding, A.A. Gromyko informed Fidel Castro about the preparations in the Soviet Union for the 26th CPSU Congress. In his turn, Fidel Castro spoke about activities in connection with the convocation of the second congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Questions of further developing all-round cooperation between the USSR and Cuba were also discussed.

Views were exchanged on a wide range of pressing international issues of mutual interest. The two sides confirmed their intention, jointly with other peaceloving states, to consistently continue efforts directed at the preservation and strengthening of the relaxation of international tension, at stopping the dangerous arms race and ensuring a real turn to practical measures in the field of disarmament, and at reaching a just political settlement of conflict situations in the international arena.

The participants in the talks confirmed the solidarity of the USSR and Cuba with the peoples upholding their right to free and independent development.

The talks confirmed the coincidence of the USSR's and Cuba's positions on all the main international questions.

RAUL CASTRO ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON 'OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY' VISIT

FL161012 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has arrived in the Soviet Union for an official and friendly visit. On arrival in Moscow, Raul was received by Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense, chief of staff of the Soviet Army and member of the CPSU Central Committee. Cuban Ambassador Severo Aguirre, Col Demetrio Montseny, Cuban Academy of Sciences President Wilfredo Torres also welcomed him.

POPULAR UNITY COMMUNIQUE OUTLINES FUTURE OBJECTIVES

PY162315 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2230 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text of Popular Unity communique entitled: "Let Us Struggle Together Against the Dictatorship."]

[Text] The energetic mobilization of the largest national sectors in order to denounce the farce of the plebiscite has demonstrated that democracy is a vital and urgent aspiration for the great majority in the nation.

The banners of unity and popular repudiation have marked the fraud that the dictatorship is implementing to its ultimate consequences.

It has been the tireless and tenacious democratic perseverance of our people under the hardest conditions of fear and intimidation that has opened a crack and that has blazed a path of struggle and democratic unity which has created the solid base for an alternative of peace, justice, solidarity and freedom for Chile.

At this current, crucial time for Chile, the Popular Unity [UP] parties repeat our decision and will to make the most strenuous effort for strengthening national mobilization and achieving the most extensive consensus of democratic forces in view of the prospect of overthrowing the dictatorship. We maintain that a commitment to democracy by all the democratic forces is a just and necessary path for achieving such a deeply popular aspiration that it can be expressed in all its potential and vigor through national mobilization that will end the dictatorship and that will open the doors to a real solution for the crisis that thenation is facing.

We maintain that democratic unity and the struggle of the masses, which will overrun the regime's repressive capability, are the basic pillars for the building and the successful management of an alternative for the fatherland.

Today it is necessary to increasingly strengthen, expand and unite the large number of social and democratic organizations which express in all their variety the aspirations of the national majority.

It is a question of implementing, in advance, the benefits and rights demanded on all fronts and in all spheres of national life to continue to open democratic cracks that will overturn the dictatorship and its unjust economic and social structure, its repressive measures and its gags which try to inhibit and scatter Chilean democrats and their mobilization.

We reiterate our desire, expressed in September 1980, for a call for common concurrence which we made to all the country's democratic forces for outlining the new nature of the economic, social and institutional structure that the democratic forces are willing to implement as an alternative to achieve coexistence, peace and democracy for all Chilean as well as full popular sovereignty.

This regime can be achieved through a transition government of a democratic nature which will have as its main objective to quickly lead Chile toward establishment of a real and renewed democratic order reestablishing the freedom of the citizen and the right of expression and organization; guaranteeing the full autonomy of social organizations and their ever-increasing participation in public decisions; returning professionalism to the armed institutions, thus insuring their participation in the national way of life; guaranteeing the right to live in the fatherland; dissolving the repressive organizations; establishing, in accordance with the law, the procedures for punishing the violations of human rights that were committed during the dictatorship; and, finally, implementing an emergency plan for social justice, within the context of a national accord, which will guarantee the highest degree of satisfaction for the needs of the people, in harmony with the demands of the country's economic and political independence, including national development.

This government must call, within the briefest of times, elections for a constituent assembly to draft a constitution to be approved by the people through a plebiscite. A constitution that, looking toward the future, would envisage the democratic institutional framework within which the Chilean people will be ruled.

Our parties value the pronouncements made by various organizations and personalities over the past few days regarding these matters. They indicate an extensive dialogue that formalizes the possibilities of a democratic concensus and that deepens the illegitimacy of the dictatorship.

In this respect, we appreciate the pronouncement made by former President Eduardo Frei, which includes several of our parties' permanent demands that express very deep aspirations of the Chilean people. On the basis of these common points, of the proposals contained in this document and of the contributions of all democrats, there is a possibility of beginning to take common action and of sealing the commitment to seek democracy.

The dictatorship has increasingly demonstrated its totalitarian nature. We are certain that it will always confront its political and social isolation with repression and terror.

We warn the country not to be surprised, and we urge that social mobilization be maintained as a priority objective in order to fight the fierce intimidation of those who, more than ever, feel themselves a minority.

All the efforts that have been made to achieve a rational solution for the Chilean people and to reestablish peace in the fatherland have been halted by the inordinate ambition of the dictator who is ready to stay eternally in power against the will of the majority of the people.

Not even the recommendations of the bishops have been listened to, nor have the hundreds of pronouncements made by organizations and personalities requesting the canceling of the plebiscite, the granting of guarantees and the possibility that the people could choose from clear alternatives.

Everything has been useless. In the face of so much arbitrariness and stubbornness the people's patience is coming to an end. All paths being closed, the people demand their right to resist oppression, which will be expressed through the most varied, massive and effective methods of struggle, including the supreme resort of rebellion against the tyranny and oppression.

The legitimacy of this measure is confirmed by 7 years of constant attacks and by the absence of every type of hope that the tyranny will modify its objectives and practices. Therefore, democratic prospects will only find fulfillment in the persistent struggle of the Chilean people to overthrow the unjust and oppressive regime and the plebiscite which seeks to give it a stamp of approval.

We urge that the democratic mobilization of the masses be redoubled through its various expressions; that unity be strengthened; that the path of democracy blazed, expanded and lengthened; and that all wills be added, multiplied and unified in order to extend the democratic alternative to all the fatherland's sectors.

Signed by: the Communist Party of Chile, the Radical Party of Chile, the Socialist Party of Chile, the Christian Left, the Workers and Peasants Unitary Popular Action Movement; and the Unitary Popular Action Movement.

Santiago, Chile, September, 1980.

LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNIST OFFICIALS RECEIVE AWARDS

LD130400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] In the Kremlin today the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Usmankhodzhayev, awarded orders of friendship of the peoples to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, Manuel Mora Valverde; a member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Argentine Communist Party, Orestes Ghioldi; and member of the Political Committee and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party, Americo Sorilla.

DISSIDENT PAINTER GIVEN PERMISSION TO LEAVE USSR

LD161217 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Sep 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Union"]

[Text] After a 4-year wait, dissident painter Vladimir Makarenko has obtained permission from the Soviet authorities to leave the USSR. He was due to arrive in Vienna (Austria) on 7 September, with his wife and daughter.

MOGILEVSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DEBATES BREZHNEV SPEECH, KOMSOMOL

LD161219 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mogilevskiy Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] At an obkom plenum held in Mogilev measures were outlined for implementing the guidelines and recommendations set forth in the address by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the conference at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and in his speech at the Alma-Ata gala session. A report was delivered by obkom First Secretary V.V. Prishchepchik.

It was emphasized at the plenum that by endorsing the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government the oblast's labor collectives are making a substantial contribution to implementing the creative program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress and are determined to greet the 26th party congress in a fitting manner. The plenum participants also discussed the question of further improving party leadership of the oblast's Komsomol organizations. As was pointed out, party committee and primary party organizations are persistently carrying out work to strengthen the Komsomol's ranks and to improve Komsomol committees' work style and methods and strengthen their party nucleus. As a result, 73 percent of Komsomol organizations are now headed by CPSU members or candidate members. There are 180,000 Komsomol members in the ranks of the oblast Komsomol organization--including 72,000 young workers and collective farm members. All of them are participating in the patriotic "harnessing the enthusiasm and creativity of youth to achieve a 5-year plan of efficiency and quality" movement. More than 2,000 young men and women have already achieved their personal 5-year plan targets. All young people's collectives at enterprises and in construction and transportation organizations have adopted stepped up socialist pledges in honor of the 26th party congress. The plenum examined the question of holding an oblast report and election party conference and heard a brief report by obkom Second Secretary M.K. Kulagin on the oblast party organization's work to swell the ranks of the CPSU and to educate young communists. Resolutions were adopted corresponding to the questions discussed. The plenum was addressed by I.F. Yakushev, chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Party Organization Work Department.

UZBEK OBKOM HOLDS PLENUM ON PRECONGRESS COMPETITION

LD161211 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Andizhan, 27 Aug, UZTAG--The oblast party organization's tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Socialist Competition To Greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a Fitting Manner" were discussed at an Andizhanskiy Obkom Plenum held here today. Obkom First Secretary S. Mamarasulov delivered a report.

The resolution adopted outlined ways of further increasing production efficiency and work quality and of mobilizing the working people to unconditionally fulfill socialist pledges adopted for 1980 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM MEETS 26 AUGUST

LD161605 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Infomation Report on Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Lithuanian CP Central Committee 16th plenum was held 26 August.

The plenum heard a report from P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, on convening the scheduled 18th Lithuanian CP Congress.

The plenum resolution on this question is published in the press. The plenum discussed the question "Of Progress in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolutions on Questions of Strengthening Party Ranks and Educating Communists and Tasks in Intensifying Organizational and Political Work for a Fitting Greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress." The report on this question was delivered by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate: V. Sakalauskas, first secretary of Vilnyus Gorkom; A. Davidonis, first secretary of Shirvintskiy Raykom; E. Mayauskene, secretary of the Kauno Balday order of the badge of honor furniture production association party committee; Ya. Fedorovich, first secretary of Trakayskiy Raykom; R. Rimaytis, first secretary of Panevezhis Gorkom; P. Bakshis, secretary of the primary party organization of the Lenino Kyalyu Kolkhoz, Ukmergskiy Rayon; I. Leynartas, first secretary of Kelmeskiy Raykom; V. Kurmis, first secretary of Vilkavishkskiy Raykom; K. Kasniauskas, first secretary of Ignalinskiy Raykom; and I. Chepulis, first secretary of Pakruoyskiy Raykom.

The plenum also discussed the question "Of Further Improving Work With Letters and Improving the Reception of Working People at the Republic's Party, Soviet and Other Organizations." N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, delivered the report.

The following spoke in the debate: I. Guretskas, first secretary of Klaypeda Gorkom; A. Ferensas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; Yu. Karosas, editor of the newspaper VALSTECHYU LAYKRASHTIS; Yu. Sheris, the republic's minister of municipal services; I. Razumas, chairman of Kaunas Gorispolkom, and A. Linartas, director of the Vilnyus radio components plant.

The plenum was addressed by B. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

With that, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum ended.

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR HIGH-QUALITY, UP-TO-DATE GOODS

LD151013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Expanding Production of New Goods"]

[Excerpts] Production of consumer goods has today become a powerful, excellently equipped branch of industry. For the sake of the people's increasing prosperity, the working people of enterprises which directly serve the population's needs are striving not simply to produce more goods but also to make them better and to meet more fully and respond more effectively to the population's varying needs.

However, in a number of cases, production of new goods is being delayed by a shortage of raw materials, violations of discipline in deliveries and low quality consignments of goods.

The primary obligation of all party, soviet and economic organs is to ensure the successful completion of the plan for 1980 and for the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole. The results of the first 7 months show that not all enterprises which produce consumer goods are successfully coping with the plan targets and adopted socialist pledges. The country's textile workers have produced 100 million square meters less cotton material than planned, consumers have been provided with about 5 million fewer knitted outer garments and almost 120,000 fewer televisions. Managers of certain enterprises, concerned with fulfilling the plan in terms of value indicators, are violating targets for specific types of products. In a number of cases the quality is suffering and the variety of goods is being restricted.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that, although the volume of consumer goods production is constantly growing, the demand for quality and variety still outstrips what industry has to offer.

What yesterday was fashionable and up to date today may lose its novelty and tomorrow find no buyers at all. The constant renewal of the product range must be an object of special concern on the part of ministries and departments and soviets, which now have the task of composing and establishing consolidated 5-year and annual plans for the production of goods and for monitoring their fulfillment. Positive experience must be approached with care, and at the same time omissions and shortcomings in management practice must be critically examined, and measures taken to ensure that every labor collective fulfills its adopted pledges with honor and new products follow the path from new design to series model more rapidly and really please customers.

The changeover by production associations and enterprises to direct, long-term economic links will assist the development production of new high quality consumer goods and the strengthening of delivery discipline. The current elaboration of comprehensive programs for standardization of the most important types of goods, ensuring agreed requirements for raw materials, materials, components and finished products, is of great significance. It is necessary to enhance the role and responsibility of the leading ministries, which are called on to create a unified technical policy in organizing production of different groups of goods and to accelerate in every possible way the elaboration of primary comprehensive programs for new types of consumer products. The all-union competition announced by IZVESTIYA for the best new goods in popular demand will help to expand output of new high-quality goods.

In developing the struggle to fulfill the plans of the final year of the 5-year plan and the precongress socialist pledges, the foremost collectives producing consumer goods are striving to produce more new goods of a fitting technical standard and meeting fashion trend. This is the correct way to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions aimed at meeting more and more fully the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people.

NEED TO INSURE RELIABLE WINTER FUEL SUPPLIES EMPHASIZED

LD161517 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Fuel for Winter"]

[Excerpts] The country's economic and social progress and Soviet people's well-being depend directly on the energy potential of the national economy and on the reliable working of the entire fuel and energy complex.

It is now a particularly crucial time for workers in this important sector of our economy. The population and industry must be ensured sufficient heat and electricity in the fall-winter period.

Nonetheless the schedule for stockpiling winter fuel reserves is being violated. Thus despite its outstripping rates of extraction, the Ministry of the Gas Industry is lagging behind with pumping gas into underground reservoirs, particularly in the Ukraine. Stocks of furnace oil are also being replenished only slowly. Insufficient initiative is being displayed in supplying power industry workers with fuel by the workers of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products and the main administration for interrepublic deliveries of petroleum products. Coal industry workers have not completely fulfilled their target.

The laggardness of miners in the Kuzbas and Donbass has been felt particularly. In the second quarter of the year alone they built up a debt to power industry workers of about 4 million tons of solid fuel. At the same time above-norm reserves of coal have formed at a number of mines.

There is every opportunity in the time left before winter to eliminate the debts which have developed. In July-August the Ministry of Railways was able to assemble an adequate freightcar pool for steady shipments of Kuzbass, Donbass and other coals, as well as furnace oil. The suppliers now experience no shortage of transport.

The responsibility of power industry workers themselves for the creation of winter reserves of fuel must not be forgotten. Steady, reliable work by depot machinery--loading devices, excavators, bulldozers, car dumpers and fuel circuits [toplivnyye trakty] is now most essential at GRES's and TETS's.

The well-known USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Provision of Fuel, Electricity and Thermal Energy for the National Economy and the Population in the 1980-1981 Fall-Winter Period" sets concrete tasks and defines effective measures. Party organizations are called upon to ensure monitoring of their fulfillment and the all-round preparation of enterprises for the winter.

One of the main conditions is the steady flow of the fuel transport conveyor from the place of extraction to the consumer. In this connection the initiative of the Ekibastuz miners, railroad men and power industry workers merits a high assessment. Competing among themselves for the uninterrupted and timely delivery of coal to power stations in Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals, they have achieved appreciable results. Such collaboration among associates merits support and wide dissemination.

Good preparations for the winter and the creation of the necessary fuel reserves constitute an important condition for the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges in the competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

STANDARDIZED CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS EXAMINED

LD161039 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 2

[L. Kaybysheva interview with F.V. Sapozhnikov, USSR deputy power and electrification minister: "A Conveyer for AES"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Fedor Vasilyevich, the CPSU Central Committee conference last spring to discuss energy tasks and development prospects once again stressed the need for preferential development of nuclear power in the USSR's European zone. What specific tasks face the sector's workers in this regard?

[Answer] The growth in AES's output and consequently their future rate will almost double in comparsion with the 10th 5-Year Plan. The Kalininskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Rostovskaya, Balakovskaya and other AES's will produce their first output. They will each have a planned output of 4-6 million kilowatts. Construction of the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya AES's will begin.

The program outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan signifies the progress of our country's energy industry into a qualitatively new stage of development.

Implementing our main task for today--the reduction of construction time for power stations--requires standardized planning decisions, the use of progressive structures and new building materials and also considerable reduction in labor expenditure. The AES must produce 7-10 million kilowatts more power annually. The fundamental technical solutions have already been elaborated.

The basis of the standard plan is a power unit with a (VVER-1000) water-cooled nuclear reactor and a 1 million-kilowatt turbogenerator. The first such reactor in our country was recently commissioned at the Novo-Voronezhskaya AES. The designers, primarily specialists from the sector's leading institutes--the heat and power design institute and the All-Union Institute for Design and Organization of Power Construction--have considerably improved the basic version of the power unit, including its unique protective shield, capable of withstanding the impact of a falling airplane and the destructive force of a seven-point earthquake. This is a wide safety margin, even though the probability of an Earthquake on the country's European territory is in the order of one in 10,000 years. This protective reinforced concrete shield which is complex in structure is able to prevent the spread of any leakage of radioactive waste.

The All-Union Institute for Design and Organization of Power Construction has also designed construction equipment for erecting sheilds and many other basic and auxiliary structures.

The VVER-1000 is the power unit of the future. It embodies all the best and most progressive features laid down by science and proven by long experience in the construction and operation of water-cooled reactors in the Soviet Union and abroad. There are also many of the latest technical solutions, aimed at increasing manpower economy and safety in the design of this power unit.

The standardized technical blueprint also includes designs for the reactor section and machine room and also the procedure for construction and installation operations. Due to the classification of the basic technical solutions, working according to this design enables labor expenditure to be reduced by 20-30 percent in comparison with erection of the power unit at the Novo-Voronezhskaya AES.

The principle of continuous construction has already been tried in practice in TETS construction. It was used most effectively at the Ladyzhinskaya GRES, where this method allowed five 300-megawatt power units to be commissioned within a year. The experience was repeated in the construction of the Zaporozhskaya GRES. Here four 300-kilowatt power units were commissioned in 33 months.

[Question] What conditions ensure this accelerated rate?

[Answer] Primarily the construction base. For instance, the construction base of the Zaporozhskaya GRES makes it possible for the erection of an AES to be organized on the same site using continuous principles. It is no mere chance here that the all-union conference of power industry designers and construction workers discussed practical tasks involved in erecting series AES. At the Zaporozhskaya AES new methods of construction and installation are also being elaborated and new equipment and machinery are being tried.

In essence this is a conveyer controlled by an interlinked schedule and covers the whole process of erecting the station, beginning with the preparatory work on the construction site and ending with its commissioning.

Nevertheless, however good the past experience of the Zaporozhskaya AES workers, it needs serious improvement in its application to nuclear power construction. The fundamental basis is the reduction of material and labor expenditure, greatly reduced time limits, high quality work implementation and absolute safety in construction. Special significance also attaches to reduction of the overall volume of structures and, in this connection, economizing on metal and building materials and also the unification and standardization of designs. By creating a standardized plan for continuous construction of nuclear power stations, our institutes have taken a big step forward since the Novovoronezhskaya and south Ukrainian AES, where at present a 1,000-kilowatt nuclear power unit is also being erected. It is expected, for example, to save 20 perecent on concrete and a considerable amount on metal.

For the first time the experience of Soviet power industry workers the so-called modular design of AES is being used, with each power unit housed in a separate building. The degree to which the structures lend themselves to preassembly will enable construction to be transformed into a process of rapid installation from standardized elements. Not one part needs to be manufactured on site. This reduces the amount of unqualified labor on the construction site and makes it possible--given a high degree of organization--to manage with a small number of highly qualified workers and progressive construction machinery.

The implementation of the new method of construction will be possible thanks to the creation on the Zaporozhskaya AES site of the first nuclear construction combine, which is being planned also by the All-Union Institute for Design and Organization of Power Construction. The combine is already being commissioned. It will be able to ensure the erection not only of six 1,000-kilowatt power units for this power station but also of units for a number of other AES's.

The nuclear construction combine will enable construction and installation structures to be supplied in complete sets as far as possible--this is essential under certain conditions--and also their preliminary assembly and introduction onto the AES construction site directly at the installation workers' workplace. This saves up to 12 percent of qualified workers' time. Labor productivity will be increased another 5 percent by implementation of the principle of repeat working operations in which permanently allocated collectives and comprehensive teams will specialize. As the whole combine is deployed under the same roof, it will be possible to unite in a single technological cycle the creation, assembly and preparation of structures for installation.

The concrete plant, controlled by a single operator with the help of a computer, has been modernized. To implement the progressive method of construction of nuclear power stations in general, a modern material and technical base is also being created. Rapid flow construction is inconceivable without automated control systems for the site, with strict monitoring of the technological schedule implementation and efficient materials supply. Before the beginning of a major construction project, as on the field of battle, the whole construction procedure is "played through" and this factor alone will make it possible to economize on labor expenditure.

Special significance is attaching to the shock construction of motor roads, since it is planned to use motor vehicles and trailers in the main as the most mobile and suitable form of transport for delivering any building structures and materials. In comparison with rail transport on construction sites, this increases labor productivity by 3 percent. And overall labor expenditure on loading and unloading work is reduced by 30 percent.

[Question] On which installations will this experience be repeated and continued?

[Answer] In the near future other nuclear construction combines will also be created--Balakovskiy, Novo-Voronezhskiy and Khmelnitskiy. They are intended primarily for the erection of reactor sections.

The broad application of the method and the intensification of construction require great organizational preparation, including changes in the whole system of supplying building sites with complete sets of material and technical resources. Special significance is being assumed by the principle of elaborating plans for supplying the whole installation as one complete setup to completion and not in terms of years and construction, and by the creation of stocks on the construction site and the supplying of each team with the necessary materials, parts and structures according to the principle "the resources await the worker." It is obvious that the traditional, limited system has become obsolete, since it retards the process of mass-scale construction. The rigid limits on material supply especially delay work and even raise costs on the construction site.

The time has come to reexamine certain other accepted ideas too. Formerly, for example, it was though that the sooner the construction of the station itself begins, the sooner the installation will be commissioned. However, the experience of the protracted construction of the Cherepovetskaya and Pskovskaya GRES's and the Smolenskaya AES has shown the reverse.

The experience of the Burshtynskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Uglegorskaya GRES's has proved the indisputable expediency or rapid-flow construction within one site. But an even greater economic effect can be obtained by implementing the rapid-flow method in several AES's in different regions.

The frequent repetition of the construction and installation processes will lead to an additional reduction in labor expenditure and continuity in the erection of stations. The economic effect of this will be especially perceptible in transferring construction and installation collectives and mechanical resources from one installation to another according to an interlinked schedule.

METALLURGY CONFERENCE OPENS IN KIEV 16 SEP

LD162108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] An all-union conference on the problems of the development of power metallurgy opened in Kiev today.

Taking part in the conference are Marchuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Patron, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; and other well-known scientists, officials of the CPSU Central Committee, and leaders of several union republics.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16 SEP

LD170012 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16 September. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Orenburgskaya Oblast, 2.5 million tons of grain have been harvested. (0800 GMT)

Farmers in Altayskiy Kray have delivered 1 millions tons of grain to the state and have completed the harvest on 4 million hectares. (0830 GMT)

To date, Bashkirskaya ASSR has delivered 100 million poods of grain to the state. (1900 GMT)

HARVESTING, PLOWING PROGRESS, PROBLEMS SURVEYED

LD161519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 1

[S. Fedorov "Agricultural Review": "Fall Presses On"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by Monday , 8 September, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 91.6 million hectares--74 percent of the sown area--and 86 percent of the cut grain had been threshed. Corn has been gathered from 10.6 million hectares (56 percent), and flax has been fulled from 526,000 hectares (47 percent). Winter crops have been sown on 16.3 million hectares, or 39 percent of the area allocated to them, and fall plowing has been carried out on 19.7 million hectares.

The first week of fall added to the farmers' cares. Rice has ripened, and harvesting of sunflowers, potatoes and hulled crops began. Sugar beets have been lifted from the first thousands of hectares. Even though the mass lifting of roots is still to come, sugar refineries have already been started up and it is necessary constantly to have a 3-day reserve of raw materials for them. There has been no slackening of activity in the fodder fields either. In many places it is still necessary to harvest silage and root crops, to cut the leftovers, to gather and stack straw and chaff and to transport it to livestock wintering places. In general, there are many jobs to be done in the field, and none of them must be postponed. Farmers are making haste.

They have accelerated the pace of cutting and threshing on RSFSR grain farms. They have cut grain crops on more than 1 million hectares every day. And whereas in the last week of August they harvested 6.5 million hectares, in the first week of September they harvested 7.5 million hectares. In the republic as a whole approximately 70 percent of the grain crops have been cut since the beginning of the harvest.

The grain harvest is drawing to a close in the Ukraine. Grain crops have been cut on 94 percent of the area, and 98 percent of the cut grain has been threshed.

In Kazakhstan the harvest front has shifted to the north of the republic--to the virgin-land oblasts. Here 4 million hectares of grain crops were cut last week, and 3.3 million hectares were threshed. In the republic as a whole 78 percent of the grain crops have been cut.

We have spoken about how things stand in the grainfields in the country's three chief granaries. Even though the pace of harvesting has increased, the increase is slight. Grain crops still have to be harvested on almost 32 million hectares in the country. The weather in many regions is currently favorable for harvesting, and advantage must be taken of this.

Farmers do not forget their first commandment--to sell grain to the state. Farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray have sold more than 3 million tons, farms in Orenburgskaya, Volgogradskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts more than 2 million tons, and in Bashkirskaya and Saratovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kustanayskaya and certain other oblasts more than 1 million tons.

The fall field allows no respite. Millet is being harvested in the Volga and Orenburg regions and in south Kazakhstan. Buckwheat is being cut in central and northern regions of the Ukraine. The buckwheat crop is a good one on many farms here, so IZVESTIYA and TASS correspondents report. Thus, almost 30 quintals per hectare are being threshed on the Frunze Kolkhoz in Chernigovskaya Oblast's Nezhinskiy Rayon. This harvest has been ensured, in the opinion of specialists, by wide-row sowing with simultaneous application of superphosphate to the rows and by good pollination of the plants--the farm has its own apiary. Farms in Vinnitskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts are gathering 15-17 quintals of buckwheat per hectare. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bashkirskaya, Tatarskaya and other RSFSR oblasts and autonomous republics have also begun harvesting this crop.

The rice harvest is in full swing in Uzbekistan, where farms in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast's virgin-land Gagarinskiy Rayon were among the first to begin selling the white grain to the state. This year the republic's rice growers reckon on gathering more than 500,000 tons of rice--they have never obtained such a quantity. The new Dzhalagashskiy elevator in Kazakhstan has received the first truck trains with rice also grown on opened-up virgin land. Rice has been threshed on hundreds of hectares in Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Winter sowing is of special concern to farmers. The optimum times for it are already coming to an end in many parts of the country, but there is still much sowing to be done. The warm, sunny weather which has established itself in the last few days has made it possible to use the last 4-5 days to complete sowing in the Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia and the Baltic republics. These, so USSR Agriculture Ministry specialist believe, are the best planting times to ensure good overwintering of crops and a good harvest.

But concern for next year's harvest also means concern for seed of spring crops and for fall plowing. Unfortunately, fall plowing has been carried out on only 19.7 million hectares, or 17 percent of the plan. This is almost 9 million hectares less than at the same time last year. It cannot be said that there are no areas for plowing. Yes, excess moisture is preventing soil tillage in some places, but this is far from being the case everywhere. In Voronezhskaya Oblast, for example, grain crops have been threshed on 1,576,000 hectares, but fall plowing has been carried out on only 258,000 hectares. Roughly the same situation exists in Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya and certain other oblasts. The delay over fall plowing could affect the harvest of spring crops next year. This cannot be permitted.

There are heartening reports from the cotton-growing republics. A good cotton crop has been grown everywhere and, harvesting of raw cotton has begun earlier than usual, which is particularly important. This will make it possible to cope with the harvest before the onset of persistent bad weather. Uzbek cotton growers have already driven combines into the fields--mass harvesting of raw cotton has begun. They are reckoning on machine-harvesting 4 million of the 5.85 million tons of cotton which the republic has pledged to sell to the state this year. Azerbaijan farmers have increased cotton production 150 percent in recent years. They intend to make us happy this year, too. By the end of the first week in September one-fourth of the raw cotton envisaged by the annual sales plan had been delivered to reception centers. Joining in the competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, the republic's farmers have adopted a stepped-up pledge--to sell the state 800,000 tons of cotton, or 200,000 tons more than the target.

Vegetable vine, flax and corn growers have no fewer cares these days. To gather the harvest quickly and without loss, to prepare livestock farms for work under winter conditions, to lay sound foundations for next year's harvest--these and other cares concern farmers.

And local Soviets and economic organs must help them cope with these tasks.

PAPER REPORTS CROP DEVELOPMENT, WEATHER CONDITIONS

LD271035 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist A. Grishina under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather remained cold and rainy over most of the USSR's European territory. The average temperature for the 10-day period was 2-5 degrees below normal. There were 11-33 mm of precipitation. Only in the extreme southeast of the Ukraine, the south of Rostovskaya Oblast and in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays was there little or no preciptation.

There was sufficient moisture for the growth of winter grain crops (35-45 mm of productive moisture in the arable soil layer). In most oblasts of the Northwest, Central, Volga-Vyatka and Central-Chernozem regions and in northern oblasts of the Volga Region winter grain crops were mainly in the shooting and third leaf phase. Winter crops sown at the beginning of August have begun to tiller.

Over most of the Ukraine and Moldavia corn has reached milky ripeness; waxy ripeness in the south. In northern parts of the Ukraine there is sufficient productive moisture in the 1-meter soil layer although conditions for the swelling of grain are only satisfactory because of the cool weather. Corn has attained waxy ripeness in Krasnodarskiy Kray, in the south of Rostovskaya Oblast and in the Transcaucasus. In the industrial cultivation zone sunflowers are chiefly in the ripening phase.

In the past 10 days, potato tubers have continued to grow. Conditions have been favorable in Belorussia, the Ukraine and the Central-Chernozem Region. There was more intensive growth in sugar beet roots. Conditions were favorable in Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, eastern parts of the Ukraine and in the Central-Chernozem Region. Over the 10-day period the roots put on 40-70 grams.

There was a drop in temperature in the Transcaucasus. There was little preciptation over most of the territory; only on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus were there 30-65 mm. The cotton harvest has begun in parts of Azerbaijan.

The weather remained warm in the farming areas of West Siberia and in most of Kazakhstan. The maximum temperature in West Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan was 25-34 degrees. It became colder at the end of the period with ground frost in a number of places. There was 1-3 days of rain. In most of West Siberia, in East Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, where spring grain crops are at the waxy and full ripeness phase, conditions for cutting and threshing were good. The small amount of rain which fell in places over 1-3 days did not significantly hinder harvest work.

The warm weather with slight rain in West Siberia was good for the sowing and development of winter grain crops. The winter crops sown in the first of August have begun to tiller. The later sowings were at the shoot and third leaf phase. Their condition was good or satisfactory. Productive moisture in the arable soil layer was 25-35 mm.

Over the past 10 days conditions in Siberia have favored the growth of potatoes. The average weight of tubers per plant increased over the period by 200 grams in the West Siberian Region. The warm, sunny weather and adequate soil moisture created good conditions for beet root growth and for sugar buildup in Altayskiy Kray.

The weather was still warm in the Central Asian republics. Cotton bolls continued to develop in near optimum conditions. By the beginning of September an average of 9-11 had formed per plant in most areas; 13-16 in southern Central Asia where fine-staple strains are the rule.

RSFSR CSA REPORT ISSUED; HARVEST SPEED INCREASING

LD162108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported today on the progress of harvesting work in the republic. In mid-September, grain crops have been cut over almost 59 million hectares. This is 78 percent of the plan. Commenting, at our request, upon the statistical data, (Osadchuk), deputy head of the Main Administration in the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that the speed of grain harvesting had increased last week, particularly in the eastern areas.

In the south of the republic the threshing of corn, rice and sunflower has begun. Sugar beets are being dug up everywhere. Potatoes have been lifted on a quarter of their area in the RSFSR.

KAZAKHSTAN PAPER REPORTS HARVESTING, PLOWING PROGRESS

LD161433 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 1

[KAZTAG Agricultural Review: "To Accelerate Windrow Threshing"]

[Text] Kazakhstan's farmers are currently gearing all their efforts to accelerating harvesting and fulfilling their pledges for the sale of a billion poods of grain to the state.

According to data from the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration, by 8 September kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had harvested 19,315,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn)--78 percent of the sown area. The yield from 14,393,000 hectares--75 percent of the total amount harvested--had been threshed.

Farms in Tselinogradskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts maintained a good threshing rate last week. Farms in Kokchetavskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts must increase their threshing rate. The weather there is changeable and every hour of fine weather must be utilized. The interests of a full harvest and crop preservation demand this. It is also important to efficiently organize the conditioning of grain at threshing floors.

On many farms work is organized on a two-shift basis and all harvesting and transportation complexes are working 20 hours a day. Grain haulage is increasing.

Rice harvesting is in full swing. Some 32,000 hectares of rice--one-third of the sown area--have already been harvested in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. The produce of more than 19,000 hectares of rice has been threshed.

Machine operators in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Karagandinskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts have finished harvesting silage corn. A total of 1,837,000 hectares of this crop have been harvested in the republic out of 2.4 million hectares sown. Some 9,000 hectares of grain corn have been harvested. Farms in Aktyubinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and Uralskaya oblasts are allowing unwarranted delays to occur in harvesting corn for silage.

Mass potato and vegetable harvesting is underway in all oblasts.

The winter crops sowing rate has increased. A total of 525,000 hectares have been sown--one-fourth of the target figure. Machine operators in Semipalatinskaya Oblast, where, taking advantage of favorable conditions most farms are making a good job of embedding seeds, have overfulfilled their sowing plan. Farmers in Kustanayskaya Oblast have also finished sowing.

But Aktyubinskaya, Uralskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts are behind schedule in their harvesting and are failing to make use of the optimum time. Only half of the planned area has been sown there. Some farms are failing to apply mineral fertilizer to the drill rows at the same time.

Fall plowing has been performed on 2,175,000 hectares--194,000 more than by the corresponding date last year. Machine operators in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts are carrying out fall plowing at a rapid rate. This work is only slowly getting underway on the majority of farms in Aktyubinskaya, Czhezkazganskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts, where there is now a big plowing front.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS SVERDLOVSK OBLAST

LD162054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, has visited Sverdlovsk Oblast. He toured a number of agricultural rayons and acquainted himself with the organization of harvesting work. In conversations with leaders and specialists, machine operators and farm workers there was discussion of the conditions of their work and life, of the progress of competition for a worthy welcome for the 26th CPSU Congress and fulfillment of the increased socialist pledges.

In Sverdlovsk Comrade Solomentsev visited the Uralmash works and, in the town of Asbest, the Uralasbest Combine. He expressed interest in the prospects for the development of these major enterprises of the central Urals. He met with the leaders of the oblast party organization during which he emphasized the primary importance of the maximum use of all reserves for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan in light of the decisions of the June 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the directions given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at this plenum and also in his speech at the solemn meeting in Alma-Ata.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KUSTANAY AKTIV MEETING

LD162106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A meeting today of the oblast party economic aktiv of Kustanay discussed the need to use better the reserves of this year's harvest. Progress in fulfilling plans and pledges was also discussed. Participants in the meeting expressed confidence that the oblast will overfulfill its pledges for the sale of grain. The meeting was addressed by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES OBLAST FARMING CONFERENCES

LD161145 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 August front-pages a 900-word UZTAG report on a Tashkentskaya Oblast agricultural workers' conference to examine progress to date in implementing the 16th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum resolution "On the Republic Party Organizations' Tasks in Implementing the Recommendations Contained in the Letter From Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Tashkentskiy Obkom and Obispolkom and to all the Oblast's Working People." The report states:

"Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the conference.

"Sh. R. Rashidov presented CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee testimonials to Tashkentskaya Oblast and Kalininskiy and Tashkentskiy rayons for achieving the best indicators in the all-union socialist competition for increased production and procurements of livestock products in the 1979-1980 winter period."

PRAVDA VOSTOKA 24 August front-pages a report on a farmers conference held at the Malik Sovkhoz, Syrdarinskaya Oblast, to discuss the same topic. The report notes that Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the conference."